The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

APRIL FOOLS ABROAD

Amusing Stories from The National Capital.

SHERIFF JONES TO STOP A LEASE

THE GOVERNOR'S REPUTATION PRECEDED THE SHERIFF.

General Cowles Not Informed That the Troops Will be Called Out—Pritchard Appointed on the Senate Steering Committee.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, April 1.—The presence here to-day of Sheriff H. S. Jones, of Wake, and James H. Young, of Raleigh, suggested to some body who was reckless enough to give out a sensational April-fool canard, that a proposition to lease the Metropolitan Railway, of Washington, for ninety-nine years, was pending, and the report was that Sheriff Jones was here as the Governor's representative to stop it. The local newspaper men got wind of the scheme. The Governor's reputation for smashing leases and demolishing "government by injunction" had preceded the Sheriff. He was run down late this afternoon, when he suggested that some body had been guyed, and that it was April-fool day. Young said that he was here to visit his sister, who is very ill.

The Raleigh postoffice appointment is mentioned incidentally in connection with his visit. He claims, it is said, that Young's appointment as fertilizer agent does not satisfy his lien on the Raleigh postoffice.

There is some war talk here about the injunction proceedings at Greensboro on the 6th. The enforcement of Judge Simonton's restraining order against Governor Russell, will, it is said by some indiscreet people, lead to some demonstration on the part of the State Militia. Adjutant-General Cowles said to-night that he had no intimation of that sort, and that the report was entirely sensational.

Milliken's commission as United States Marshal, will be sent to Judge Dick, at Greensboro, to-morrow. The bond has been completed, and it will be Marshal Milliken, who will open the April term of the Federal Court at Greensboro next Monday. He will probably be succeeded as Clerk of Randolph county by Sheriff Hendrix. The Marshal's office will be removed from Statesville to Greensboro. Chief Clerk Armfield, and Assistant Clerk Allison, in that county, will resign. It is not yet settled who will succeed them.

Among the arrivals to-day are Col. John S. Cunningham, Walter Steele, of High Point; Col. Harrison, of Perquimans; Captain Dave Vernor, of Rockingham; Mr. Claudius Smith, of Johnston; M r.D. C. Mangum, prospective Mayor of Durham, and State Senator Lee Person.

Senator Pritchard was appointed to-day a member of the Senate Steering Committee. Reorganization of the Senate Committees wil be followed by a reorganization of the Senate.

Col. Cunningham addressed the Philadelphia graded schools to-day on the "Elevation of Woman." The genial Colonel has a host of admirers in Washington, and it would please them immensely to see him Governor of the State. District-Attorney Glenn, he says, will probably be his most formidable opponent for the Democratic nomination. The next Democratic State Convention will repudiate, he says, the attempt to defeat the lease of the North Carolina railroad. J. B. H.

IMPORTANT NOMINATIONS.

Two Ambassadors and Several Other Appointments Made

Washington, April 1.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Andrew D. White, of New York, Ambassador to Germany.

William F. Draper, of Massachusetts, Ambassador to Italy.

Chandler Hale, of Maine, Secretary of the Embassy at Rome.

Samuel L. Gracey, of Massachusetts, Consul at Fuchu, China.

Anson Burlingame Johnson, of Colorado, Consul at Amoy, China.

Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, Commissioner of Patents.

Oliver L. Spalding, of Michigan, and William B. Howell, of New Jersey, to be assistant secretaries of the Treasury.

Captain Robert Craig, signal corps, to be Major.

Withdrawn—Anson Burlingame Johnson, Consul at Fuchu.

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

A Durham Bank Officer Disappears Mysteriously.

Special to The Tribune.

Durham, N. C., April 1.—Mr. E. G. Lineberry, an employee of the Morehead Bank, of this city, disappeared Tuesday without notifying his employers of his prospective destination. An investigation of his accounts to-day showed that he was a defaulter to the amount of $6,000. His bond, however, is ample to cover the shortage.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY ABROAD

IMPORTANT JAPANESE CONTRACT SECURED BY THE CARNEGIE COMPANY.

First Fire Proof Steel Building to be Erected in Japan—Will Require Fifteen Hundred Tons of Steel.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 1.—The Carnegie Steel Company has captured the contract for the first fire-proof steel building to be erected in the Empire of Japan. While the amount of the contract is comparatively a small matter, the importance lies in the fact that a new field has been opened for the output of American steel mills. Tamasuki Yokokavai, a Japanese engineer and architect, arrived in Pittsburg to-day to consult with the Carnegie Company's engineers concerning details. The building is to cover an immense area, but owing to the prevalence of earthquakes in Japan, will be but four stories high. It will be 150 by 235 feet, and is being built by Matsui & Company, of Tokio, for office and mercantile purposes. About 1,500 tons of steel will enter into the structure. This will be shipped by way of New York, the first shipment to be loaded at New York, September 1st. The material will all be prepared here ready for erection, no workmen being sent to Japan. The structure is to be ornamented in a lavish manner, and will form one of the striking features of Tokio from a Japanese standpoint.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Senate Appropriations Committee Will Report Them Tuesday.

Washington, April 1.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations has decided to report the Sundry Civil, Indian and Agricultural appropriation bills, which were passed by the House week before last, to the Senate next Tuesday. This action is taken as an indication that the measures will not be materially changed from the form in which they passed the House. The General Deficiency bill will be held until later in the session, so as to provide for all possible contingencies that may arise in the service before the close of the fiscal year, June 30th.

Blown to Pieces by Nitro-Glycerine.

Butler, Pa., April 1.—C. H. Brown, aged forty years, of this place, engaged as an oil well shooter, was blown to pieces this morning by the explosion of a twenty-quart can of nitro-glycerine, which he was putting into an oil well belonging to Griesbach, Marshall & Company. The rig was demolished, and a house near by badly shattered. Brown leaves a widow and four children.

Great Britain Consents to Blockade.

Vienna, April 1.—It is announced here that Great Britain adheres to the proposal that the war-ships of the Powers establish a blockade of the Aegean Gulf.

FOR THE RELIEF OF INDIA

War Ships to be Used for the Purpose of Carrying Supplies.

CUBAN AFFAIRS IN THE SENATE

RESOLUTION IN REGARD TO INSURGENT GENERAL RIVERA.

Allen Wanted Immediate Action—Hoar Objected and the Resolution Went to Committee—Morgan Wants to Recognize a State of War.

Washington, April 1.—Immediately after the Journal of the Senate was read, the tariff bill was received from the House and was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Maine), from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transport contributions for the relief of the suffering poor in India, and asked its immediate consideration. The joint resolution was read. The preamble recites the existence of a famine in India, causing thousands of deaths, and the fact that generous people in various States of the Union have contributed wheat, flour and corn for the relief of the poor in India, and the joint resolution authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to place at the disposal of the Collector of the Port of New York any ship or vessel belonging to the navy that may be best suited for such service for the purpose of transporting to the famishing poor of India such contributions; and also to charter and employ a suitable merchant vessel with a cargo capacity of from 2,000 to 4,000 tons for such purpose. And it appropriates the amount of money necessary.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.), while favoring the joint resolution, declared that the evils caused by the famine in India were trifling compared with those caused by legislation in destroying the value of silver. The savings of the people of India were in silver; and, therefore, they could not meet the present emergency.

Mr. Hale gave a brief explanation of the matter, reminding Senators of the fact that at last session, a similar measure was passed for the transportation of contributions from San Francisco to India. There were now contributions at the port of New York awaiting transportation. What was well done, he remarked, was twice done if it was done quickly.

Mr. Morgan said that he was very much impressed with the excellence of the thought embodied in the joint resolution, and he hoped that the Senator from Maine would not object if in the course of a few days, he, Mr. Morgan, should find occasion to offer a similar resolution for the purpose of taking supplies to the Island of Cuba, to feed "those poor miserable Americans penned up in the villages and towns there by command of General Weyler, and exposed to starvation in order to subdue their spirit and make them loyal to Spain." He hoped, also, that if a resolution were offered to relieve the people of Crete in the same way by disregarding the blockade, which Great Britain and the other Powers were now enforcing to starve the Cretans to death, unless they submitted to tyrannical outrage, the Senator from Maine would support it.

Mr. Hale—I will be very glad to meet those gentlemen when they come naturally before us. This gift of the American people is not complicated with any politics or any political conditions of the people to whom the gift is sent. They are suffering untold woes; and every little thing, or great thing, that we can do to alleviate those sufferings, every Senator will, I am sure, be willing to do.

The joint resolution was then passed.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) offered a resolution reciting the report that the Cuban General, Rivera, is to be tried by drum-head court-martial and shot, and declaring that "in the judgment of the Senate, it is the duty of the United States Government to protest to the Spanish Government against such a violation of the rules of civilized warfare."

Mr. Hall (Rep., Mass.) suggested that the resolution should go to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Allen—I think it should be considered this morning. The matter is very important. If the life of this man is to be saved it must be saved without delay. Of course we understand that the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations means its defeat and its destruction.

"I do not understand," said Mr. Hoar, "that the power of life and death over persons on either side of the contest in Cuba is committed to the Senate of the United States. And I do not conceive that the dignity or the authority of this body is preserved by hasty action on reports and rumors. I think that this whole matter requires the calmest and most orderly proceeding, and I object to its consideration at the present time. If the Senator from Nebraska will allow his resolution to go to the Committee on Foreign Relations, I will not object. I have never heard that that committee was accused of stifling such matters in relation to Cuba.

"The dispatches from Cuba," Mr. Allen remarked, "are to the effect that this General, who was wounded and captured in battle, is to be summarily tried by a drum-head court-martial and shot. If that be true, it is in violation of every known rule of modern warfare. It would be an act of barbarity which no civilized nation should submit to. And while I understand quite as well as the Senator from Massachusetts does, that we have no official cognizance of this matter, I understand also that we have a right to express it as the sense of the United States Senate that an act such as is contemplated would be in violation of the rules of civilized warfare, and would be absolutely barbarous."

Mr. Hoar repeated his opinion that the resolution should go to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as should all resolutions affecting the delicate foreign relations of the Government. It was an affront to a nation with which the United States was at peace, to declare that "whereas it is rumored that that nation is about to commit an atrocity, we desire to protest against that atrocity. Such a resolution adopted by any European country about the conduct of the United States would." Mr. Hoar said, "set our whole people aflame and rightfully. I do not think that the cause of liberty in Cuba, or of humane conduct of the conflict there is promoted by that kind of proceedings. If, instead of asserting our power and influence as a great liberty-loving country, we had acted according to the usage of countries in relation to each other, and not prodded and goaded Spain by absolutely futile and ineffective resolutions, the only effect of which was to get commendation for somebody from some newspaper at home, it would have been much better for the cause of Cuba.

"The intemperate utterances in this and the other House of Congress have been infinitely mischievous to the cause of freedom in Cuba. I object to the present consideration of the resolution."

As a result of the objection, the resolution went over till to-morrow.

The resolution offered by Mr. Morgan last Tuesday in relation to the letters from the Cuban General, Maximo Gomez, to President Cleveland and President McKinley, was taken up and agreed to.

So likewise, was the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas), instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire what, if any, obligations the United States have assumed toward the people of Cuba by asserting and maintaining the right to prevent the acquisition of that island by any European power, and compelling its people to remain subject to the dominion of Spain.

The Cuban question was again brought up by Mr. Morgan, who introduced a joint resolution declaring that a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government established and maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba: and that the United States will maintain a state of neutrality between the contending Powers, according to each and all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

Mr. Morgan said that he did not wish to have the joint resolution referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that he would ask the Senate to take action on it to-morrow. It differed from the resolution adopted by the Senate a year ago, inasmuch as that was a concurrent resolution, while this was a joint resolution, in which Congress would exercise its legislative functions.

The Senate then, at 1 P. M., went into executive session on the arbitration treaty, and at 5:15 adjourned until Monday.

NO CHANGE IN THE BALLOT.

Hunter Still Leads, but a Break Will Come Soon.

Frankfort, Ky., April 1.—Fourteen Republican members of the Legislature, not including the seven men voting for St. John Boyle, have expressed their determination to demand a caucus to nominate a new candidate for Senator if Hunter does not show his ability to win by the end of the week.

Dr. Hunter is still three votes away from the Senatorship. The nineteenth ballot resulted: Hunter, 58; Blackburn, 43; Davis, 11; Boyle, 7; Stone, 1. Necessary to a choice, 61. There were eight pairs. The joint session adjourned after taking two more ballots without change.

Sun Cotton Review.

New York, April 1.—Spot cotton here was unchanged, with sales of 1,606 bales for export and 507 for spinning; 2,300 were delivered on contract. There were no new developments in the speculation to-day. At the opening to-day prices advanced slightly, Liverpool was higher and there was a small demand for local account. But even this slight improvement was soon lost in the absence of support, and prices slowly receded on New Orleans selling. The selling for Southern account was not heavy; but owing to the stagnation of the speculation, a few orders either way influenced prices.

Big Sale of Lumber.

Menominee, Mich., April 1.—The largest lumber sale of the season has just been closed. The Northern Supply Company, which is auxiliary to the Wisconsin and Michigan Railroad Company, has sold 18,000,000 feet of logs to the Kirk Christy Lumber Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. The lumber is to be manufactured at the mill of the first-named company, at Fisher. The sale includes all the lumber in stock at present and the first of the year's cut.

The Czar will Visit France.

Paris, April 1.—The Evenment says that President Faure has been officially informed of the approaching visit of the Russian Emperor and the Czarina to France.

It is reported also that Count Muravieff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Paris unexpectedly this morning, and went at once to the Russian Embassy.

TENDERED TO GRANT

Offered the Position of Assistant Secretary of War.

THE MATTER TAKEN UNDER ADVISEMENT

DR. THOMAS OF MAINE TO BE MINISTER TO NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Speaker Reed Makes Few Endorsements—Judge Day Going to Cuba to Study the Situation—The President Wants a Clear Statement.

Washington, April 1.—Col. Frederick D. Grant, of New York, called on President McKinley at the White House to-day by invitation, and was tendered the position of Assistant Secretary of War. He had a talk with the President of nearly an hour's duration, and left Mr. McKinley with the understanding that a definite answer to the tender would be given to-day or to-morrow.

Col. Grant was disinclined to take the position, but his conversation with the President may have the effect of causing him to change his mind. He would not talk about the matter in any phase when an effort was made to interview him after his visit to the White House.

The President has decided to nominate Dr. W. W. Thomas, of Portland, Me., for the position of Minister to Sweden and Norway, and so informed a delegation that called on him to-day in the interest of State Senator Erickson, of Iowa. Dr. Thomas was endorsed by Speaker Reed, and all the New England Republicans in Congress. He was twice diplomatic representative of the United States at Stockholm, married a Swedish woman, and speaks the language of the country. A large number of Swedes in the United States endorsed his candidacy.

It is said that Speaker Reed has indorsed but three men for places within the gift of the President, and that he will ask no more.

His signature to an application is considered to be practically a request for the appointment, and it is believed that President McKinley will so regard it. Dr. Thomas was one of the men indorsed. Ex-Representative Aldrich, who wants to go as Minister to Belgium, was another, and the third person was W. A. Pledger, the colored Republican, of Georgia, a candidate for Consul to Kingston, Jamaica. Pledger has long been a friend and admirer of Speaker Reed. Representative Aldrich conducted the Speaker's fight for the Presidential nomination last year, and Dr. Thomas was a school-mate of the Maine leader.

Judge W. R. Day, of Canton, will leave for Cuba within two or three weeks. He is now engaged in the municipal campaign at Canton. He will come here about the middle or last of next week, and will remain here about ten days, investigating the papers in the State Department, relating to the death of Dr. Ruiz. He will thoroughly look into this, and after consulting with the President, will leave for Havana. His duties there will be strictly legal, and will not partake of the nature of diplomatic work. He will probably take a secretary with him.

Judge Day, it is understood, goes to Cuba at the urgent, personal request of President McKinley. The President wants a clear and comprehensive statement of the situation in Cuba. The question is one of difficulty for him, and calls, as he thinks, for an investigation aside from that possible to the general official channels. His faith in General Lee is very high, but he recognizes the fact that General Lee, by virtue of his office, has his limitations for usefulness in this special field of inquiry. But General Lee can and will assist Judge Day as in the Ruiz matter. Judge Day, with his legal advice, will assist him, and from this concert of action, the President expects to receive a report of much value.

EXCESS OF RECEIPTS.

The Treasury Gains by the Rush to Withdraw Bonded Goods.

Washington, April 1.—The receipts of the government for the month of March were $9,004,664 in excess of the expenditures for the same period last year. This increase is attributable to the large importations, and the rush of importers to take goods out of bond by the payment of duties before the Dingley bill went into effect. For the month the total receipts were $36,217,662, and the total expenditures $27,212,998. Since July 1st, 1896, the beginning of the current fiscal year the deficiency in revenues has amounted to $38,905,281. For March, 1896, the expenditures exceeded the receipts by more than a million dollars. Customs duties for the month just ended were $9,489,640 in excess of what they were for the corresponding period of last year.

Negotiating With the Turks.

Constantinople, April 1.—The diplomatic representatives of the Powers here have received instructions from their respective governments to open negotiations with the Porte for a definite withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the Island of Crete, and negotiations with that end in view are accordingly in progress.

PUBLIC DEBT DECREASED.

Cash Balance Again on the Right Side of the Books.

Washington, April 1.—The debt statement issued this afternoon shows a net decrease in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury during March, of $8,638,253. The interest-bearing debt increased $607,097, and cash in the Treasury increased $9,208,350.

The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business, March 31, were: Interest-bearing debt, $847,364,950; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,355,760; debt bearing no interest, $377,287,096. Total, $1,226,007,806.

The certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of the month were: $507,702,473, an increase of $724,900. The total cash in the Treasury was $875,239,759. The gold reserve was $100,000,000. Net cash balance, $122,045,606. In the month there was an increase in gold coin and bars of $3,036,794, the total at the close being $189,242,803. Of silver there was an increase of $1,388,945. Of the surplus there was in National Bank depositories $16,623,386, against $16,456,040 at the end of the previous month.

SNOW ON THE TRACKS.

Some Roads Opened but Others are Still Tied Up.

Omaha, Neb., April 1.—The Union Pacific has opened its snow-bound track in Wyoming, from the west as far as Cheyenne, and from the east to Hillsdale, but is blockaded to-day between Cheyenne and Hillsdale, a distance of fifty miles. This will be cleared to-night. The Burlington main line is open to Denver, but its Billings line is blockaded between Gillette and Sheridan, in Wyoming, a distance of one hundred miles. Two big steam plows are at work on this stretch of snow-bound track. The Rock Island was opened this morning at Limon, Colo., and trains are running through again. The Elkhorn is still blockaded west of Chadron, but will be opened to-night. The narrow gauge lines in the Black Hills are still snow-bound, but the other lines are open.

Railroad Earnings.

New York, April 1.—The Louisville and Nashville road reports for February: Gross earnings, $1,567,828, a decrease of $48,742; expenses, $1,042,282; increase, $1,139; net earnings, $525,546; decrease, $49,881.

The Chesapeake and Ohio road reports for February: Gross earnings, $775,707, a decrease of $5,802; expenses, $573,873; decrease, $12,652; net, $201,834; increase $6,850.

The Southern Pacific road reports for February: Gross earnings, $3,417,105, a decrease of $285,385; expenses, $2,474,329; decrease, $100,567; net, $942,776; decrease, $184,818.

FALL OF GREAT HAIL STONES

GREAT DAMAGE INFLICTED UPON HOUSES AND LIVE STOCK.

Rain of Unusual Severity—Two Inches Fell in Less than One Hour—Creeks Full and Running Over.

St. Louis, April 1.—Reports received this morning show that a severe storm of rain, hail and wind prevailed throughout Missouri yesterday afternoon and last night.

At Mount Vernon, Mo., hail-stones, weighing ten and twelve ounces, fell with such force and rapidity that not a house in the community escaped without broken window glass. Stock of all kinds suffered intensely. Immediately following the hail came the heaviest rain storm witnessed at that place in a score of years.

At Dexter, Mo., a hail-storm struck the town yesterday evening, and thousands of window-glasses were destroyed.

At Booneville, Mo., rain fell to the depth of two inches in less than an hour. The rain was preceded by a hail storm, and heavy wind, which is reported to have caused great damage in the surrounding country.

At DeSoto, Mo., the rains were so severe that all trains on the Iron Mountain railroad were ordered tied up to avoid accident.

Reports received from Southeast Missouri, state that the deluge of water was equal to a cloudburst, and every stream is running bank full. So far no loss of life is reported.

Record of Appeal Filed.

Washington, April 1.—The record in the case of the United States vs. the Joint Traffic Association, coming on appeal by the government from the decision of the Court of Appeals for the second circuit (New York), has been filed in the Supreme Court of the United States. When the court met to-day Solicitor General Conrad moved that the case be advanced on the docket, in which Mr. James C. Carter, of Counsel for the Railroads, joined, urging that it be set down at an early day in the present term.

Clearance Papers Refused.

Washington, April 1.—The owner of the steamer Dauntless, now at Jacksonville, Fla., has made another application to the Treasury Department for permission to clear from that port. A telegraphic answer has been sent that the permission cannot be given until the Dauntless furnishes a bond of $15,000, as required by the United States Court, that the vessel will not engage in filibustering operations.

Death of an Archbishop.

Dublin, April 1.—The Most Rev. William C. Plunket, D. D. (Lord Plunket), Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, died here this morning after a brief illness.

STUDIES AND SPORTS.

Miscellaneous Notes from the State University.

Chapel Hill, N. C., April 1.—President Alderman left yesterday for Charleston, where he will deliver the commencement address before the Medical College of South Carolina.

Dr. Hume and Prof. Cobb have been invited to deliver addresses before the meeting of the Southern Baptist Association, which will meet in Wilmington during the early part of the month of May.

Mr. H. F. Pierce, of Warsaw, N. C., has been appointed "sub"-marshal for the coming commencement in place of Mr. E. E. Sams, resigned.

A number of improvements are being made on the campus. The Wheelmen's League have had the bicycle track around the campus put in good order; the cinder track has also been improved. The woodwork on Memorial Hall is being repainted.

The Electric Light plant will soon be increased by two new dynamos.

The Brooklyn League team will cross bats with our team here on next Monday.

Although the game was lost with the University of Virginia, still the student body has not lost confidence in our team's ability to "play winning ball." At a mass meeting of the students yesterday a number of speeches were made, and it was clearly shown that the team was not only expected to win the series to be played with the University of Virginia, but also defeat Yale, as they did last year, and send Princeton back home defeated.

The University Glee and Mandolin clubs will give a concert on Friday evening, the proceeds of which will go towards buying new suits for the "Varsity."

The U. N. C.-Wake Forest game in Raleigh will no doubt be a good one. Both teams having suffered defeat at the hands of Virginia, will play hard to improve their record. The U. N. C. team will be substantially the same as given in Wednesday's Tribune.

Part first of the thirteenth volume of the Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society has just been issued. The names of nearly all of the prominent universities and colleges in America, and also of many in foreign countries, appear on the mailing list of the Journal. The table of contents is as follows:

"A Study of the Zirconates," F. P. Venable and Thomas Clarke; "River Adjustments in North Carolina," by W. J. Weaver; "Reduction of Concentrated Sulphuric Acid by Copper," by Charles Baskeville; "The Use of the Periodic Law in Teaching," by F. P. Venable.

The subscriptions to the University Y. M. C. A. building have reached $10,177. The committee are earnestly endeavoring to make the amount $20,000 by the beginning of 1898. The pledges read so as to require one-fourth of the amount subscribed when $10,000 in raised, and the balance in payments of 25 per cent. yearly until all is paid.

NORTH STATE NOTES.

Current Events in North Carolina as Told by Our Exchanges.

One night last week the dwelling of Mr. T. N. Marshall, of Hadley township, was broken into and robbed of $40 in money. The money was in a trunk in a room in which no one was sleeping, and the burglar entered the room through a window without awakening any of the family.—Chatham Record.

* * *

Trinity College is in luck here of late. Not very long ago an X-ray machine was presented to that institution by Mr. B. N. Duke, and now Mr. Duke's son, Master Angier, has donated the college a telescope, which Dr. Kilgo says is an excellent one.—Durham Herald.

* * *

Graham is to have another new industry. It is a factory for the manufacture of pants, overalls, etc. Our young and progressive townsman, Mr. H. W. Scott, is at the head of it. The business will be carried on in a portion of the new Oneida cotton mill. The company is making ready to begin operations. We hope to see other industries follow soon. — Graham Gleaner.

* * *

Last Wednesday was the first windy day of March, and it got in its work. A friend informs us that there were two houses in Bear Creek township burned that day. One belonged to Mr. West Gilliland and was occupied by Mr. Wm. T. Kidd, and the other was known as the Prince Smith house, near Providence. Very little of the property was saved.—Chatham Citizen.

* * *

There was a big family quarrel at the home of George Ray on Puppy Creek in Seventy-First Sunday, which resulted in a boy named Martin Hadley getting a load of shot in his back. Hadley, who is an adopted son of Ray, was running away from the scene when Ray ordered him to stop. He refused to do so and Ray drew a shotgun and fired into him. Ray made his escape and is still in hiding. Dr. McGougan was sent for and he picked a handful of shot from the boy's back. The wounds were not serious.—Fayetteville Observer.

* * *

Monday night the colored people at Burlington were having a festival in one of the warehouses. Jim Worth, colored, passed the door and concluded to have a little sport. He fished his popgun out of his hip pocket and blazed away at the crowd. The bullet went on its way and struck a woman on the head just above the ear. The woman, as it happened, was more frightened than hurt, but that was not Jim's fault, and he was arrested, had a hearing before a justice, and Chief of Police Dameron left him here Tuesday peeping through the bars of the county jail.—Alamance Gleaner.

* * *

A good many of the farmers of Granville county are reducing their tobacco acreage and planting cotton instead. The Oxford Ledger thinks this is the wiser course to pursue, and advises them in view of the low prices of tobacco to "raise some cotton, as there is more money in 5-cent cotton than in tobacco at present prices." If there be more money in 5-cent cotton than in tobacco the farmers of that section must have struck a hard row of stumps, for surely there is no money in 5-cent cotton, although possibly there might be a little in the Mississippi delta, where they can raise three times as much to the acre as they can in Granville county. The fact is our farmers are overdoing both the cotton and tobacco business, which is the main cause of the low prices of both cotton and tobacco. But do the tobacco growers of Granville give that attention to the cultivation and the handling of their crops that they should to attain the best results? We don't know that to make any money raising tobacco it must have the best of handling, and great care in curing and preparing for market. It is only the best cured and cared for crops that pay; common tobacco rarely does. There is more money in one acre of well handled, cured and sorted tobacco, than in a half dozen handled and marketed in a slovenly way. Tobacco is a mean crop any way.—Wilmington Star.

Give the American a Chance.

Going away from home, says an exchange, to get the news is not so foolish a thing as would appear from a casual inspection. We thought we knew something about tobacco in this country, but we don't know a little bit. England is the place where they know about it. A few tobacco manufacturers—suggestive expression—may understand the ingredients of tobacco, but the luckless consumer of the manufactured article knows as little concerning what he is using as the female bovine knows of his pockets.

In England it is known, from official reports, that tobacco is adulterated with sugar, alum, lime, flour, meal, rhubarb leaves, saltpeter, fuller's earth, starch, malt coomings, chromate of lead, peat, moss, molasses, burdock leaves, gum, lamp black, red dye, scraps of newspapers, cinnamon stick, cabbage leaves, and brown straw paper. A few articles may have been overlooked in this enumeration, but enough have been mentioned to satisfy the most exacting taste. This array of flavors is so much more extensive than that of any soda water dispensary on earth that the concocter of flavors for soda water will have to look to his laurels or he will be so effectually distanced as to be out of the race. We have nothing official to guide us in the endeavor to find out what is used in America in adulterating, but the broad proposition that no European nation can hope to get ahead of us in any line of enterprise is amply sufficient to convince us that the English list is immensely inferior to ours in length as well as scope.

Why the English should have omitted sand and iron scraps and many other weighty articles from their list is unknown, but it shows a sad lack of discrimination on their part. Then they appear to be short on bulk producers. It is safe to assert that they have no such large packages of alleged tobacco as we have for the ridiculously low price of 5 cents each with a pipe thrown in. A few varieties of leaves is about all they have to depend on, while we have a large number of leaves of such light weight that a pound or two of them would stuff a pillow. Some of our cheap packages of tobacco displayed in an English shop window marked at the prices asked for them here would make the eyes of the natives bulge out from their sockets in astonishment.

A list of the articles used in adulterating tobacco in this country would be of great interest and make entertaining reading. Our manufacturers are all right. England is not getting ahead of them on loading up tobacco, but the public has not been taken into the intimate confidence of the manufacturer, and we feel a little sore that while the British public knows what is in its tobacco the American public does not. This is not as it should be. When an Englishman gets up and blows about how many things they put in tobacco in his country the American is not in a position to talk back. He is humiliated, and it is not right that he should be compelled to sit in silence while a foreigner boasts of the achievements of his country. We want our list of adulterants. It surely is double the length of the English list. Provide every American citizen with one and then let an Englishman make his brag. He'll soon sing small.

The Cost Not Paid.

Greenville Reflector.

Some right amusing things happen in the court room now and then. At the last term of court J. A. Walston was convicted of an offense and could not pay the costs. He put up such a plea in his own behalf as touched Judge Robinson's tender heart and he ordered that Walston be released on his own recognizance, adding: "If he does not pay the costs I will pay it myself." When court was ready for business Monday the solicitor was calling the docket, and upon reaching Walston's case asked, "Mr. Clerk, has the cost in this case been paid?" "No, sir!" came the prompt reply. At this a smile began to play over the bar and all eyes looked toward the Judge. His Honor, however, appeared quite busy over his desk and never even looked up, but he evidently remembered the cost incident. The solicitor had Walston called and as the latter came forward the titter became so audible that the Judge raised his head and smiled too.

Walston approached the bench and delivered another touching plea asking further time. Until September court was offered, but he said he could not pay by then. December court was suggested, when Walston pointed dramatically to the jail, saying, "Judge, send me to jail for ten of twenty days and I can pay it that way quicker han any other." At this the audience laughed, when Judge Robinson looked around and said: "Gentlemen, I don't understand the feelings you possess that cause you to laugh at a man's poverty." "I don't either," added Walston, as he turned about. But it was Walston's manner and expression that provoked the laugh, and not his declaration of poverty. The Judge assured him that he should not be sent to jail, and told him to go home and return Wednesday and he would be instructed what to do.

Judge Robinson possesses a tender heart and frequently shows evidence of it.

"Too Emotional."

From the Boston Advertiser.

It is interesting to observe that one of the prominent opponents of woman's suffrage in this section has produced with much gravity the old argument that the American woman in general and the Massachusetts woman in particular, must be considered "too emotional" to be allowed to have any important part in the franchise. Possibly it has not occurred to this opponent of equal suffrage that if an emotional nature were a bar to suffrage, manhood suffrage would be seriously threatened not only in Massachusetts, but throughout the country.

Statesmanship Running to Gab.

From the Detroit Journal.

The statesmanship of Michigan is running to gab. Men selected by the people to serve them in official positions of trust and dignity appear to improve every chance opportunity to revile one another. Only a few days ago the Governor himself gave utterance to a tirade of abuse of the Supreme court. It was not only a reprehensible explosion of pent-up chagrin, but it was demoralizing to public confidence, and an unpardonable insult to men whose personal integrity is above reproach.

Notice.

By virtue of the authority contained in a mortgage deed executed to us on the 11th day of February, 1885, by Bryant Casey and Eliza Jane Casey, his wife, and duly registered in the Register's office of Johnston county, in book S, No. 4, pages 16, 17 and 18, we shall sell at public auction, for cash, at the courthouse door in the town of Smithfield, on the 3d day of May, 1897, the following real property to wit: That tract of land lying about four miles West of the town of Smithfield and in Smithfield Township, in the county of Johnston, and occupied in February, 1885, by said Bryant Casey and wife as a home and farm, bounded North by Burket Jones and Marion Johnson's lands, East by land of W. L. Johnson, South by land of W. L. Johnson and Benjamin Casey, and West by land of James Johnson and William Williams, containing one hundred and forty-three (143) acres, more or less; or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy amount now due on the bond secured by said mortgage deed, this 1st day of April, 1897.

The Trustees of the Rex Hospital,
Mortgagees and Trustees.
P. T. Massey, Attorney.

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IN ALL STYLES.

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If you want QUICK WORK, and in first-class style, send us your order.

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Old Clothing Made New.

D. W. C. HARRIS,
Steam Dyer and Pawn Broker.

We buy or loan money on Old Clothing, Watches, Pistols, Guns, Musical Instruments. Suits cleaned, 75c.; cleaned and dyed $1.50.

East Hargett Street, below Central Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

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At A. C. L. Depot, Selma, N. C.

Up to date. Everything new "and neat as a pin." Get your meals while you wait. Polite attendants day and night. Large rooms, big open fires. Rates very reasonable. Special rates to railroad men.

Respectfully,
J. P. STEPHENS.

CHAS. F. BULLOCK,
Artistic Sign Writer

Signs for Professional Men a Specialty

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H. E. JOYNER'S,
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Quiet House and Polite Clerks.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

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GROCERIES!

The cheapest house in town to buy . . . . .

First-Class Groceries

Is W. E. Carter's. 120 Fayetteville Street. Goods fresh and of the finest quality. Prompt delivery, etc. Give us a trial.

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Everything Good to Eat and at Prices to suit any Pocketbook

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For wall and ceiling decoration, kills suction, will not show laps, the best wall finish on earth.

Sold only by

Julius Lewis Hardware Co.,

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THE
American Bonding and Trust Co
OF BALTIMORE CITY, BALTIMORE, MD.
WILL GO ON BONDS
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Will also give indemnity bonds to INDIVIDUAL BONDSMEN who are required by the government to go on the bonds of FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Bonds of bank officers, clerks, county and city officers, distillers, storekeepers and gaugers, contractors, administrators, gaurdians, etc., furnished at reasonable rates.

For full information write to R. B. RANEY,
General Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

Or apply to local agents.

NOW IS YOUR TIME FOR SPRING GOODS.

We are receiving daily a new and complete line of Ladies' Dress Goods in all kinds and shades that will suit you, and we are marking the prices so if you only look you will be sure to buy. So come and see for yourself, for these goods will not stay at such low prices as we expect to sell them for. Notice a few prices on organdies:

Imperial organdies	13c
Mulhouse organdies	21c
Gold and silver organdies	22c
Printed organdies	9c
Percals	7c
Percals	10c

WHITE ORGANDIES,
MOUSELINE DE SOIE,
VICTORIA LAWNS,
ORIENTAL LAWNS.

Shirt waist prints	5c
Irish linen homespun	19c
Pique white	22c
Pique white	24c

Our store is full of bargains in Ladies Dress Goods of all kinds, and we do not hesitate to say our prices are the lowest in the city, as we have but one price and sell for cash to all.

Our Spring Millinery is the cheapest we ever have had and far the prettiest in styles. Come and see, and you will be sure to buy.

Yours to please,

Lyon Racket Store,
16 E. Martin Street.

The Tribune Publishing Company Is prepared to execute **Job Printing** In a neat and attractive manner at the lowest prices

Seed Potatoes

DIRECT FROM THE POTATO COUNTRY.

GENUINE EARLY ROSE, WHITE STAR.

Very low by the barrel. Be sure to get the best at prices not fancy, of

JONES & POWELL.

Pocahontas Steam Coal.

Comes from the Pocahontas Flat Top "Fields," where there are about forty operations. We have visited this "Field," and also the headquarters in Philadelphia, and arranged that only the best Coal in this "Field" be shipped to us, and all we are now receiving is of this kind. This means the

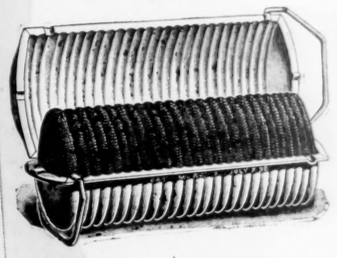
Best Steam Coal in America.

Those who want the best and want to save money in fuel and boilers should burn this. Those who have money to burn can do so more rapidly by burning other coals.

Weight and quality guaranteed by authority of the General Agents.

JONES & POWELL,
Miner's Agents,
RALEIGH, N. C.

The Quaker Crimped Crust Bread Pan.



The boy stood on the burning deck,
The flames roared o'er his head;
"Father!" he cried; "Why don't the cook
Save that last loaf of bread?"
"Be calm, my child," the sire replied;
"Let those escape who can;
Why wont you learn, the bread can't burn?
It's in a Quaker Pan."

Packs in the oven like cord wood. Nothing to worry about. The steam inside prevents burning and insures a rich brown, even crust, regardless of top or bottom. Such bread will keep longer than when baked in any other way.

The Quaker Pan is just as good for Cake or Pudding.

Thomas H. Briggs & Sons.
220 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

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Sunday, one year	2.00
" six months	1.00
" three months	.50
" one month	.20

It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2.

To take effect Wednesday, November 25th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11:25	8:00
7:23	3:40	..Best's	11:03	7:40
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	..Falling Creek	10:42	6:30
9:54	4:14	..Kinston	10:32	6:00
9:38	4:21	..Caswell	10:20	5:18
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:00
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek	10:00	4:40
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:50	3:28
11:31	5:00	..Clark's	9:42	3:20
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	9:20	2:50
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	8:55	10:30
2:20	5:23	..Croatan	8:49	10:00
2.42	6:05	..Havelock	8:40	9:40
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:26	9:08
3:25	6:24	..Wildwood	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:15	8:25
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City	8:07	8:20
		..Atlantic Hotel	7:45	7:50
4:01	9:50	..M. City Depot	a. m.	a. m.
p. m.	p. m.			

Nos. 3 and 4 Passenger—Daily except Sunday.

No. 1—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

No. 2—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Monday, Wednasdey and Friday.

S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

THE DAUNTLESS PHOTOGRAPHED.

Customs Officials Alarmed by an Insignificant Incident.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 31.—With a large Cuban flag flying from the peak and the United States flag from the gaff, the tug Dauntless backed out on the St. Johns river at noon to-day, and caused considerable excitement along the river front, for nearly every one who saw her thought that she would attempt to run the blockade established by Uncle Sam.

The object was soon apparent, for a photographer was seen on a lighter with a camera ready to take a shot at the noted little filibuster. On board the Dauntless was the owner, W. A. Bisbee, and an officer of the cutter Boutwell. After the photograph had been taken the Dauntless ran up the river nearly to the draw-bridge and then returned to her dock.

On board the cutter could be seen officers and men intently watching the Dauntless. The owner will not attempt to go out until he can secure a legal clearance.

As the Vesuvius was absent and only the cutter Boutwell in view, the latter's officers thought sure that the Dauntless was up to some trick, and considerable excitement ensued for an hour or so. A lieutenant was sent over to take charge and keep her at her dock. Cubans and others laughed heartily over the scare given the government officers.

GOLD MINING IN GEORGIA.

Extensive Works to be Established for Reducing Ores.

Atlanta, Ga., April 1.—At a meeting of the directors of the Appalachian Gold Mining Company held here yesterday it was decided to erect at once a chlorination plant sufficient to treat the product of seven stamp mills now in operation by the company. The contract was closed for the chlorination plant, work to be commenced at once, the plant to be completed within five months.

The president was directed to employ a large number of additional miners to open up the large veins heretofore shafts on the richest portions of the property. It is believed and predicted by mining experts that the output of gold from this section will in the near future surpass that of any other locality in this country.

Judge W. W. Murray, Col. W. M. DeMain, Mr. John P. Williams and Hugh F. Kirkpatrick, all officers and directors of the Appalachian Company, leave here well satisfied with the outlook. The contract for the chlorination plant was closed with C. E. James, of Chattanooga, who is also quite extensively interested in this company.

Railroad to be Sold.

Springfield, Ill., March 31.—Judge Allen, of the United States Court, has issued an order for the sale of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad, unless the interest due on $1,700,000 is not paid before May 3. The sale will be conducted in Lincoln, Ill., by Special Master C. S. Brown.

Cotton Mill Improvements.

Augusta, Ga., March 31.—The King Mill, which has a capacity of 40,280 spindles and 1,212 looms, commenced work to-day on its new mill, which will be 77x300 feet and contain 20,000 spindles. The Sibley Mill has also begun work on a building which will give an addition of 300 looms.

Are We a Christian Nation.

Are the people of the United States a Christian nation? asks the Washington Post, and says: This is a question that is being discussed by a portion of the pulpit and some of the newspapers of New York city. We find in the Evening World a number of quotations from preachers—mostly of the sensational type—which indicate that they do not believe that we are a Christian people. The Rev. Dr. Brann, of St. Agnes' Roman Catholic church, makes the sweeping assertion that "the majority of the people of this country are infidels." That depends on which of the various definitions of "infidel" one accepts as the standard. According to some authorities, all persons are infidels who do not believe in "the plenary inspiration of the Bible." In other words, no person can be a Christian who doubts the inspiration of a single word of the sacred Scriptures. And there are millions of Christians who insist upon belief in the literal truth of every word, thus condemning the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and other learned divines, who hold that the story of Jonah and the whale is an inspired fable.

The Rev. Dr. Rylance, on being asked for his opinion as to whether or not Dr. Brann's statement met his approval, replied that "taken literally, it is true." Tried by the strictest definition of "infidel" it is undoubtedly true. The Rev. Dr. Da Costa, of the Anglo-American Episcopal church of St. George the Martyr, says: "I agree with Dr. Brann completely. His statements are perfectly correct. America is not in a certain sense Christian." The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst is—for once and the only time that we can recall—decidedly non-committal. He says: "I have always labored under the impression that there were a few Christians in this country." And the Rev. A. C. Dixon, who is nothing if not sensational, says: "I am sorry to say that statistics prove there is much truth in what the priest says."

Statistics show that only a minority of the population of the United States are members of Christian churches, but they do not prove that this is not a Christian nation in the sense in which the term is generally used. Under the Constitution of the United States, all religions have the freest toleration, but Christianity is the only religion, with a single exception, that has made any considerable progress here. That exception is the religion of the Hebrews, and it has given no occasion for opposition on any other ground than a fundamental difference of belief. Indeed, the Jewish rabbis and Christian ministers, in many cities, are heartily co-operating in good works.

We believe that an overwhelming majority of the people outside of the churches and sects—people who are rated as infidels by strict sectarians—are in sympathy with the dictates of Christianity. A large proportion of the millions annually contributed to carry on the work of the churches comes from men who belong to no communion. The spirit of Christianity is far more general than belief in creeds. Philanthropy is a marked characteristic of this nation. The people of the United States manifest their love for mankind by making greater sacrifices for the benefit of the poor and friendless than any other nation on earth. And love for man is the very essence of the Christian religion, as taught by its founder: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another."

Be Your Own Architect.

"President McKinley, when a barefoot boy, drove a wood wagon."

There's many a ladder that leads to fame,
But a genius it takes to build the frame.
The rounds at equal distance fix'd,
Then up he goes, steady and quick.

Of all the ladders of modern times,
The hotel toothpick continues to shine.
The first inventor to spirit land's gone,
But his successor still "blows the horn."

In all hotels, on their counters 'round,
In city and cross-road towns,
You'll find a glass filled with sticks
In common parlance called toothpicks.

And all the boarders, after each meal,
Put in their mouth, for woe or weal,
One of these bits of maple sticks
And work it through their greasy lips.

'Tis "the fashion," they merely ape,
From early breakfast to supper late;
And, verily, the toothless old dad
"Puts it on" like the beardless lad.

And at last the Ladder Man
On the upper round doth stand,
While all his dupes the splinters chew;
With "pockets full' he grins at you.

W. WHITAKER.

Our American Railway System.

From the eighth annual report of the interstate commerce commission, recently filed in Washington, a number of interesting figures bearing upon the railway development of the country may be obtained.

The report covers the railway operations of the United States for the year ending June 31, 1895; and while it appears on its face to be somewhat tardy, this is due to the extreme difficulty involved in the task of collecting such a ponderous amount of information. The tables contained in the report show that for the year mentioned there were 180,657 miles of railway in operation in the United States, representing a capital of $10,963,584,385. The increase of mileage over the year preceding is fixed at $1,949, which is the smallest increase ever noted by the commission.

This increase is chiefly distributed among the following States: Arizona, 147.41 miles; Illinois, 188.70 miles; Pennsylvania, 157 miles; Maine, 132.86 miles; Texas, 110.41 miles, and Montana 105.79 miles. Illinois contains the largest mileage of any State in the Union. There are 10,649.28 miles of railway in operation in that State alone. Pennsylvania comes next with 9,751.39 miles, and Texas third with 9,374.75 miles.

On June 31, 1895, there were 169 roads in the hands of receivers, this number being twenty-three less than for the year preceding. Twenty-nine of these roads operated a mileage in excess of 300 miles; thirty-four a mileage in excess of 100 miles; and seventy-three a mileage of less than 100 miles. Altogether they aggregated a capital of $2,439,144,595.

During the year in question the number of passengers carried by the various railways of the country aggregated 507,421,362, being a decrease of 33,266,837 as compared with the previous year. These figures unmistakably show the depressed financial condition of the country which is largely responsible for so many receiverships. The freight for the year aggregated 696,861,171 tons, a slight improvement over the year ending June 31, 1894. The gross earnings of the various roads for the year 1895 were $1,075,371,462, while the expenditures for the same period amounted to $725,720,415, being a decrease of $5,693,907. This decrease means that wages were considerably reduced by the railroads in order to relieve financial losses.

The total number of locomotives in use by the railways of the United States in 1895 reached 35,699, while the number of cars aggregated 1,270,561. Although a larger number of men were employed during the year covered by the report than for the year preceding, it follows from the reduced amount of expenditures that smaller wages must have been paid. The report of the commission shows the vast aggregate wealth of our American railway system, but it also shows the extent to which it has suffered on account of adverse monetary conditions.

Titles Will Stick.

From the New York Press.

The American people never allow a man who has held high office to forget that fact. His title sticks to him through life. Over here at the Hotel Majestic William H. Clark is known only as "Corporation" Clark. To his old friends Hill is still Governor, but to others he is Senator, and will remain so. Polite men address a United States senator as "Mr. Senator." Others say "Senator." To one of the cabinet it should be "Mr. Secretary," and, of course,' it is always and invariably, "Mr. President." The single exception to the general rule mentioned is in the case of ex-Presidents. No one addresses ex-President Harrison, for example, as "Mr. President," but as "General." I can't imagine what they will call Mr. Cleveland, as he has no army rank or title, and his long residenee at the White House has completely dwarfed his offices of governor, mayor, sheriff, etc. To the few boys who love him he will remain "Grove."

Should Come to Greenville.

Greenville Reflector.

We learn that on Friday of last week a meeting was held at Snow Hill looking to building the raidroad from that town to some point on the Wilmington and Weldon or Atlantic and North Carolina railroads. A committee was appointed to make a canvass of Wilson, Goldsboro, Kinston and Greenville, and the town offering the best inducements will secure the road. One important thing to be considered in connection with Greenville is the advantage of water transportation. The people of Snow Hill by having their goods shipped from the north by water to Greenville and then on to their town over this new road, instead of having to get them all the way by rail via one of the other towns named, would save thousands of dollars in freights. This point is worth considering.

A National Policy.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

The South ought to live, and we are sure that it will live, to share in the blessings of protection. The South ought to be as full of factories, foundries and forges as the north; its cities ought to be as numerous and as large; its artisans and farmers as prosperous as those of the north. Protection is a national, not a party, policy.

GERMANS THE HARDEST HIT.

British Opinions of the Effect of the New Tariff.

A London dispatch says: Collating opinion from various centres interested in the McKinley tariff, the representatives here of the United Associated Presses finds in no quarter anything approaching the dismay which fell upon British traders when the tariff of 1890 was announced. The new tariff has been scanned, of course, with the greatest interest, but almost with confidence. It conveyed no shock of surprise. Indeed, reports rather indicate an agreeable relaxation of the tension which existed pending the publication of the main proposals.

W. H. Hornby, M. P. for Blackburn, one of the largest cotton-spinners in Lancashire, says that the changes will not affect cotton industries in any material way. The current opinion in Liverpool and Manchester is the same. Sheffield reports that the cutlery trade will not be "in a much worse position than under the Wilson act." One of the principal cutlery manufacturers goes so far as to say that the new bill is a step in the direction of bringing about a more honest system of business; that the object of the American manufacturers was obviously to stop the tremendous competition they experienced from the Germans, who through a system of low valuations, really defeated the object of the present tariff. America was thus flooded with cheap German-made goods. The revision would chiefly affect the low-priced goods, and, while affecting cheap Sheffield products in common with the German, would place Sheffield in a good position for meeting German cheap competition.

Another large cutler says it may bother the Germans who cultivate a trade with America in the cheapest and nasty goods. Generally speaking, he holds that it will make no practical difference to the Sheffield trade.

Leeds reports that the new tariff will be prohibitive as far as some classes of woolen fabrics exported to the United States are concerned. Worsteds will be hit heavily, and so Bradford and Huddersfield will suffer much. But, stringent as the tariff is, it does not take the Leeds manufacturer by surprise. Leeds expected as much, and the manufacturers are rather gratified than otherwise by a relief from uncertainty. The tenor of the reports from Birmingham, Glasgow and Dundee is similar. It should be added that every centre records a run of orders from the United States for goods to be delivered before the revised duties go into operation.

Mr. Rat, of Reno County.

Topeka State Journal.

A to-be-pitied individual, residing somewhere in Reno county, whose ancestors by some malicious streak of fortune became possessed of the surname Rat, and carefully handed it down unchanged from generation to generation, succeeded in having a bill introduced in the present House of Representatives asking that he be allowed by law to establish a new family name. The members of the House, realizing the man's unfortunate plight, cheerfully acceded to the request and passed the bill, but when it reached the Senate Saturday afternoon it met an entirely different fate. Not only did the members of that body ruthlessly slaughter the bill, leaving Mr. Rat to continue living with a name which is undoubtedly the bane of his life, but they also took the opportunity of having fun at Mr. Rat's expense.

The bill came up under the consideration of local measures, and was at once opposed by Senator Farrelly, who stated that the Senate decided not to change any names, and had turned down bills of a similar nature, and that no exceptions to the rule should be made. He was followed by Senator Hessin, who said:

"I know the rule of this body has been not to act favorably on measures of this kind, but if there was ever an exception I think we have reached it this case. I think that we should not only grant this man's request, but should also give him a name, and I therefore offer as an amendment that the word 'hole' be attached to the name 'Rat.'"

Senator Farrelly—As an amendment to the amendment, I ask that the amendment be laid under the table.

Senator Hessin—As an amendment to the amendment to the amendment, I want the man who proposed it to be laid under the table with my amendment.

Senator Jumper—I move that the amendment to the amendment to the amendment, and the men who proposed the amendments, be all stuffed in the hole together.

With all the fun, nobody said anything that even approached second-class wit.

Some member finally moved that the bill be recommended not to be passed. This motion carried, and Mr. Rat will be compellel to either bear up under his load for at least two years longer or apply to the district court in his county to give him the relief he wants. The latter is the shortest and most satisfactory way to manage such matters, and the Legislature is justified in not paying any attention to bills to change names.

Our Annual Drink Bill.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The New York American Grocer of Wednesday last produces a number of interesting facts to show that the "hard times have contributed to a notable diminution in the use of all kinds of beverages—particularly spirits." It is conceded that causes other than hard times may have had some effect. Bicycles, for example, may have lessened the patronage of saloons. But the figures demonstrate, according to the Grocer, that "the consumption of alcoholic stimulants has not increased, while the use of the milder beverages has barely been steady." In 1892 and 1893 the consumption of spirits per citizen was one and one-half gallons, of wine nearly half a gallon, of beer fifteen gallons, while in 1896 the average consumption of spirits was but one gallon, of wines one quart, and of beer fifteen gallons. The figures seem to show a surprising decrease in the amount of whisky and wine consumed.

Too Complex.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The original purpose of the "Australian system" when introduced was not only to insure secrecy to the ballot but to simplify voting and to give the voter the opportunity of an intelligent discrimination in his choice of candidates. As it is now, he is confronted on election day with a circus poster ballot of unwieldy dimensions, and so arranged as to require a long and tedious examination of the various columns.

EUROPE'S ELECTRIC CARS.

Mileage of 560 in 1895 is Increasing—Chance for Americans.

Money and material for a street railway is wanted in Catania, a seaport of 120,000 people, at the foot of Mount Etna. Catania has no street railways, using hacks instead. The suburban town of Ognina, where in spring, summer and fall many of Catania's inhabitants spend a few months in cottages, going to the city daily to attend to business, would be a source of revenue to a street railway. Two projects are forming. One is to interest Belgian capitalists—which would mean Belgian material. The other is proposed by a milling firm, which would use the 250 waste horse power of their mill to generate electricity. This firm would buy dynamos, wires, poles, rails and ten cars to start with. American bids would be received upon equal footing with the rest.

Electric railways are gaining ground in Europe, though not as fast as in the United States. Yet these figures appear absurdly small. In all Europe the total electric railway mileage in 1895—the latest obtainable statistics—was only 500 miles, an increase of 125 miles over 1894, and an increase in the number of lines from 70 to 111. Germany has 252 miles, France 82, Great Britain and Ireland 66, Austria-Hungary 44, Switzerland 47, Italy 24, and other countries from six miles down.

Of the 111 lines, 91 are worked on the overhead surface system, 12 on the underground system, and 8 by means of accumulators. Hamburg and Leipsic have their electric railway systems nearly completed, and Berlin is about to give up the horse tramway and omnibus service for electric cars.

The Old Heroism and the New.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

On one occasion Gordon told Cecil Rhodes the story of the offer of a roomful of gold which had been made to him by the Chinese government after he had subdued the Tai-Ping rebellion. "What did you do?" said Rhodes. "Refused it, of course," said Gordon, "what would you have done?" "I would have taken it," said Rhodes, "and as many more roomfuls as they would give me. It is no use for us to have big ideas if we have not got the money to carry them out."

As to Ohio.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

It is evident on the face of it that Hanna, Sherman, and McKinley need to use their best endeavors if they would have Mr. Hanna senator for the full term. Mr. Hanna has gone rough shod over tradition and over Foraker to secure his short term in the Senate, but there is no assurance about the full term. Sherman always had a Democratic colleague, and unless the powers that be are unusually sharp, history may repeat itself with Foraker in Sherman's place.

The Democrats and the Tariff.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

It is good party policy for the Democrats in both houses to stand aside and allow the Republicans to make their tariff bill a law. There will be some delay in the Senate, but it should not be chargeable to the Democrats. Some of the old Republicans in that body will want to lay a few tariff eggs on their own account and cackle over them. They should be allowed to do so, and then the bill should be permitted to go right through.

The President and Summer Resorts.

From the Albany Argus.

President McKinley will note with interest the fact that he has decided upon about a dozen different summer resorts as a place to spend the heated term. As a matter of fact, he is likely to spend a good part of it in Washington, with "Congress on his hands." But trifles like that do not matter to the guileless summer resort hotel proprietor in quest of a sounding name wherewith to bait his hook for gudgeon.

Another Great Monument in New York.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

New York has a great monument in contemplation, other than the memorial to Grant, now complete. This is the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, which is to be erected in the neighborhood of the Grant tomb and Columbia college as transplanted and rebuilt. It will, of course, be a work involving some years and much cost, but the edifice will be the premier of its kind in the new world.

No Soft Snaps.

From the Baltimore Herald.

Democratic political papers see indications in Mr. McKinley's face of constant and exhausting worriment. Of course, it is no soft snap to be President of the United States, following Cleveland, and facing a hungry horde of office-seekers.

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The Tribune Takes the Full Wire Service of the Southern Associated Press.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1897.

ALL FOOLS' DAY.

Yesterday was the 1st of April, and The Tribune and the Raleigh people got fooled and enjoyed the foolishness.

The Tribune, always in the lead, in sense and nonsense, concluded to April-fool our good people for the fun of it, and how well we succeeded about 1,000 people can testify.

We announced in yesterday morning's paper that Sousa's band would arrive in the city on its way to the Tennessee Centennial, and would delight the people with sweet music at the Union depot for thirty minutes.

This announcement, incongruous as it was, was taken as gospel truth, never for a moment thinking that the day was the first of April. A thousand people gathered at the depot at 9 o'clock to hear the celebrated band.

It was some time before it began to dawn upon the good people that it was a great, big, huge joke, and when they did begin to take in the situation, a more disgusted, chagrined and sheepish-looking crowd you never saw; but after the first shock was over, they realized the ludicrous situation and laughed as they have not laughed for a long time.

Ladies, in high degree, in carriages and coaches; ladies in low degree, with babies in arms, and men in all degrees, and colored people by the score, were in attendance patiently waiting to hear the band play, but the band never played, and the curious part of the thing was hundreds refused to believe it was a joke, and lingered for over an hour, insisting that the train was belated.

Superintendent Ray, of the blind asylum, was one of the victims. He gathered together quite a number of the blind people and marched to the depot to hear the Sousa band.

When we heard this we felt a little sorry, but when we learned a little later that these people enjoyed the joke and laughed over it, perhaps, as none others laughed, our conscience was perfectly clear.

This piece was hung on the copy hook late in the night without any explanation to the employees of the office, and, as is the custom, when the paper goes to press, about 4 o'clock in the morning, all hands but the mailing department go home and to bed; but on this occasion a number of them decided to wait and hear the band play, and these were in faithful attendance with the other fellows. And it is certain they were among the most disgusted in the crowd when the "April fool" business dawned upon them.

For awhile after 9 o'clock our telephone was red-hot, with all kinds and manner of questions and threatenings, but altogether everybody now enjoys the joke.

The salutation on the street when men met, was: "Hello, did you hear the band play?" The man who asked the question had to get out of the way of the other fellow or get knocked down.

Raleigh people, we are glad to say, understand and appreciate a good joke, especially when it hurts nobody or costs anything.

THE AGITATORS ALL HAVE OFFICES; THEIR DUPES—NIX.

We cannot resist the temptation of reproducing the following editorial taken from the Statesville Landmark. Its pathos is so intense that as we read it we were stirred to such a degree of merriment that we had to take a walk to get ourselves cooled down to our normal condition. There is, outside of some of its absurdities, some truth in it, but the inference the editor wishes to convey to his readers is lost in its pitiful wail. Of course, in his mind's eye, all that is pure and lovely in politics is that which the Democracy produced for twenty years. His reference to "agitators" may include the Populists, or he may class Republicans with them, though it would seem that his sorrow is based upon the dreadful Populists who were once Democrats and flopped and flocked unto themselves, and then co-operated with the Republicans and licked the Democracy. This is the offense—the very front of offense—and the sorrow that must have been depicted on the countenance of the editor as he wrote his wailing refrain, would have put to shame Kean, the tragedian, in his facial agony in the character of Othello. His sorrow over the pie counter being in possession of the "agitators" and the new gang of pie eaters, is enough to make the very stones weep.

It is cruel for the editor to specify Butler, Ramsey and Thompson as the kings of the pie counter, and yet there is a barrel of truth in it, but when he calls on us to run our eye over the whole list of the pie eating agitators, we draw the line and "renig." O, no; life is too short to run that gamut.

In the deepest depths of his sorrow he raises his eyes skyward and exclaims, "And what have the plain people gotten!" and then follow ten "gotten" sentences that by the time a fellow gets through them he feels like he had about a pint of mush in his mouth; but don't think we are poking fun. We never were more serious, for when we read this last "gotten" sentence: "But the agitators have 'gotten' relief," we recovered breath. The rest of the story did not interest us much, yet there is the same pathetic strain, and for the life of us we could not resist the desire to laugh.

Our brother will excuse us, but we want to say that it's one of the best productions of the kind we have read in a good while. We shall take pleasure in watching this brother's career. His writings bear the ear-marks of an editor—not only that, but he is fearless in it all and calls a spade a spade. But read the article:

It were well if the good plain people of North Carolina would take a day off and devote it to reflection upon the political events of the past ten years or such a matter. If they would do this they would remember that the State was prosperous, that there was peace between the people, and that there was a fair degree of individual prosperity throughout our borders. Then there sprang up a race of agitators, who carried the gospel of discontent to every court house and cross-roads, and preached it until they got it into the homes of the plain people. Everything was represented as wrong. The sub-treasury, or something better, was needed; there ought to be $50 per capita, issued direct to the people, the government ought to own the railroads. And all that sort of thing. The party in power had done nothing wrong; it had governed the State in wisdom, and honestly, for twenty years; but it was overthrown, and what is the result?

The agitators all have offices!

That is the first result. Col. Polk saw the promised land, but died without having entered it. But see Butler, Ramsey, Thompson, and all the brood. Run the list over in your mind; enumerate those who were foremost in fomenting this strife, in State, district and county. Each of them has an office. The loudest mouthed and the wildest-eyed have the best; those who have been the most violent and vindictive have secured the snuggest places, but if there is a single one of the agitators who has not gotten an office, or place, it has been because there were not places enough.

And what have the plain people gotten? Oh, they have gotten higher taxes for their share. They have gotten a worse code of laws than they have had since reconstruction; they have gotten a judiciary weaker in ability than they have known since the war, and from which they may or may not get justice; they have gotten a government less efficient in every one of its departments than they had before; they have gotten a Legislature which has disgraced the State in the eyes of the Union, and they have gotten a Governor who has set the people by the ears and will keep them so for four years.

But the agitators have gotten "relief."

Twenty-two years ago, when North Carolina had a government in all respects better than the present one, the plain people, with Vance as their leader, marched upon the position in which the Republican party was entrenched, stormed it and captured it. By and by it will dawn upon them that they have been hoodwinked; that a gang of scheming self-seekers have walked over their necks into fat offices, and that they never meant anything better at the outset than to make of the people stepping-stones for themselves to place and power. Then a day of reckoning will come. North Carolinians are slow to move, but they move with terrific power when they start. And they will start when they realize fully that they have been made cats'-paws, and that the agitators who put them up to the undoing of the work they did under Vance in 1876 have the chestnuts while they themselves have nothing but burnt fingers.

IN A NEW ROLE.

In our time we have seen some nice Sunday school boys, whose birth was gentle, and whose raising was tender, and one could scarcely imagine them to go wrong, but somehow they did get into a little crooked path, or switched off the pious parental track, then all of a sudden they imagined they were "fast," regular "sports," and the ridiculousness of the thing was apparent on first sight. They hadn't the first "principle" of a "fast young man" about them, and their "sporty" airs sat too awkward on them for any use, yet they would persist in being "fast;" and we know of no other class of people who pretend to pose, or suddenly assume a new role, who make so great a failure as the newspaper man who undertakes a style of writing that does not belong to him. He is about as awkward and ridiculous as the "nice young man" as a "sport."

In the News and Observer of yesterday morning the editor (we presume it was really written by the editor) has an editorial, which aims to be a piece of satire on the Pope and Senator Pritchard. Now, we like satire. We sometimes indulge in it ourself, but, like the "sporty" young man, when it is clumsily done, it's a spectacle of pity.

If our space was not so valuable we would like to reproduce the article referred to, if for no other purpose than to show how hard the writer labored to bring forth a mouse.

Our advice to the editor is to stick to his natural role—the role he assumed in early life and has acted throughout his journalistic career: That of a vindictive writer; a writer who thinks everybody else is dishonest except himself—a partisan so bitter as to be blinded to all sense and reason. In this line he is a success. A writer that attracts attention and with a class admired. The man that says Daniels is not a pungent writer misses the mark. He is, and if he had less vicious imagination and more humanity, he would make a good editor, but satire is not his forte. He is too much in "dead earnest," with only a small modicum of scruples.

This is gratuitous advice. We do not like to see a man who is a success in one line of journalism, turn himself upside down and try a new role and kill himself. Stick to the last, my boy—a good shoemaker is better than a poor editor.

A PAIR THAT WONT DO TO DRAW TO.

Josephus Daniels, editor of the News and Observer, stands to the Democratic party about as Gov. Russell does to the Republican party.

Daniels has had the reputation of manipulating the politics for the Democracy of this State for several years. While this may be taken with grains of allowance, yet he has managed to get himself to the front, but his Democracy, like Russell's Republicanism, is only skin deep.

A non-partisan matter comes up which the News and Observer takes strong grounds against, which was brought about by the foremost leaders in the Democratic party—men like ex-Gov. Carr and Col. J. S. Carr, Col. A. B. Andrews and a host of others.

The discussion of this question brought about a difference of opinion, which the News and Observer has forced upon the public as political, so far as it was possible for it to do, as to the Democracy.

Russell has done the same thing, or attempted it, but has miserably failed, as Daniels will learn later on of his own failure, if he does not realize the fact already.

And now he turns around and smites the men who have upheld him in the past—ridicules and villifies them to the extent of his ability, because they stand by a contract made in good faith—nothing more nor less.

The one is drifting away from Democracy and the other drifting into the Populist party and both getting together.

This is not said for buncombe. We have followed each step by step, hour after hour, line upon line and "precept" upon "precept," and we can make nothing else out of it.

THE EDITOR DECIDEDLY FOOLED.

"Hello! (telephone) Hayward there?"

"Yes, sir; he'll be at the 'phone in a minute."

Hayward—"Well, what is it?"

"Come down to Sam Smith's at once, on important business."

Hayward—"All right—coming."

Now, Mr. Smith keeps a saloon and is one of the cleverest boys in town, but it puzzled us not a little why in the world we were wanted at Sam Smith's saloon on important business. We did not stop on the order of going, but went at once.

As we approached Mr. Smith's place of business he was standing at the front door. We noticed that he was somewhat indifferent upon our approach. He turned and went into the saloon, went behind the counter, laid down his cigar and very courteously asked us what he could do for us. All this time we had a kind of dazed expression on our face, and finally said: "You telephoned us to come here on important business."

It was his turn to look dazed. "I telephoned to you? No, I did not telephone for you. It must have been Ham Smith."

"Yes, yes; it must have been Ham Smith—natural mistake," and bolting out of the saloon we run slap-dab up against Dave Berwanger, doubled up laughing, and then it dawned upon us that it was the 1st of April, and we were deservedly fooled.

If the people who went to the Union depot to hear the band play have a desire to be revenged, they can turn the laugh on us.

A COMBINATION OF THE FUTURE.

The Statesville Landmark says: "A North Carolina Populist stated in private conversation in Washington last week that the next campaign in this State would witness a coalition between Senator Butler, Governor Russell and a certain Democrat who has been very noisy in opposition to the lease of the North Carolina Railroad and in his efforts to have it overturned. Of the accuracy of the statement in so far as it applies to Butler and Russell, we have no doubt, and the other part of it we do not at all reject. The Butler-Russell deal will mean a line-up against Senator Pritchard and his wing of the Republican party, and the Democrat referred to is expected to whip the anti-lease Democrats into the support of the combination.

"Where is the Democratic party to appear in a line-up of this kind? It is true that its identity has been very far lost sight of, but it is to be hoped that it has not sunk to that level that it can be driven bodily into the camp of either Butler or Pritchard. It will be sought to make the lease the issue of the next campaign. Of course there is nothing honest in this intention, but it is believed that by reason of popular dislike and distrust of corporations, political lines can be still further broken and the State carried on this issue. Of course office is the end of it all.

"Government by either of these combinations would be worse than government by injunction, and instead of contemplating it, and weighing the difference between the evils, would it not be well for the Democratic party to pull itself together, try to regain its nerve, and see if it cannot get back to the solid ground it was on a few years ago when it first began to run after jack o'-lanterns?"

When a man writes a good thing and the mead of praise goes his way, he has reason to feel proud; but when he writes something that he is ashamed to father, he is in hard lines; and that seems to be the way of the man who wrote the satirical and abusive article on the Pope as the "villain in the play," which appeared as the leading editorial in the News and Observer of yesterday morning. When a gentleman—a stockholder of the concern—called on the editors yesterday about it, no one could be found to father the measly screed.

The Sooner the Better.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

Mr. Bailey takes the proper view. The Democrats cannot prevent the final passage of the Republican tariff, and there is nothing to be gained by filibustering tactics. If it will bring prosperity the Democrats do not wish to keep the people from having it, and if it will not, then the sooner it becomes effective the sooner this will be demonstrated.

Will the brother who inadvertently acquired an umbrella during the recent session of the Baltimore conference return it to this office?—Baltimore Methodist.

Who would be mean enough to crawl in behind this charitable and Christian inquiry and ask the bereaved brother for an accurate translation?—New York Press.

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER AND THE POPE.

For The Tribune.

We had thought that the News and Observer had gotten to the lowest depths that even the vilest of political newspapers might descend. It has concealed issues; it has thrown dust in the eyes of the people; it has misrepresented all that opposed it; it has insinuated the vilest of charges, which it never dared prove, and it has been guilty of the worst hypocrisy and the most bare-faced falsehood. All this we had thought as deep a depth of infamy as the most groveling nature would relish. The ambition of the News and Observer, it seems, is higher yet and more vaulting still. Like Alexander the Great, it seeks for new worlds to conquer, but unlike Alexander, its enterprise has at length been rewarded.

Yesterday, in its leading editorial, it went out of its way to insult its every Catholic fellow citizen by throwing slurs against that venerable old man, Pope Leo XIII, the head of the most numerous body of Christians on the face of the earth. It alludes to the aged and respected head of the Catholic Church, as "the heavy villain," and it draws up a scene in which it places the Pope and Col. Andrews in secret conference in Raleigh with "street shutters" closed.

The occasion for the News and Observer to thus villify the Pope was a report that the Catholic Hierachy were engaging in a contest to support Judge Robinson and Thos. Settle for the Eastern Judgeship. If there is one set of clergy in this country who keep out of politics more than another, it is the clergy of the Catholic Church. The News and Observer knows that, and knows the report to be false. But what matters that to the News and Observer? That is just what it wanted. It had not felt comfortable—it had felt ill at ease—if it had not based its superstructure of wind and insult and misrepresentation upon falsehood. Up to the present, all our political papers, even the vilest and the lowest, have eschewed religion and none—no, not one, have descended so low as to drag into politics the sacred fabric of religion. That was a depth of infamy reserved for the News and Observer. Said we not, that here was a greater man than Alexander? Perhaps he thought the Catholics of North Carolina were too few and insignificant to strike back. Had it been the Methodist Church, or the Baptist Church, or the Presbyterian, or Episcopal Church, the News and Observer, it is certain, had never treated it in this way, and had never thrown slurs upon its respected leaders. If we mistake not, the insult he offered Catholics in yesterday's editorial, will not be easily swallowed.

If so distinguished a guest as the Pope should accept the News and Observer's invitation and should come to Raleigh and visit Colonel Andrews in the Fayetteville office, with "street shutters closed," of one thing we may be sure—that Mr. Miller will keep such close guard and those street shutters closed so very tightly that not even so small and infinitesimal a toady as Josephus Daniels will find any aperture through which he can sneak himself in for the distinguished honor of an audience.

P. T. D.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Mr. Walser Grants Quo Warranto for two Suits.

The big mayoralty and aldermanic muddle in the city of Wilmington, seems to be assuming at least a semblance of legal form.

Attorney-General Walser yesterday issued quo warrantos for two suits to be instituted in New Hanover Superior Court.

The first is W. M. Harris et al vs. Silas P. Wright et al, and is issued at the request of Mr. George Rountree, as attorney for Harris, who is the former Democratic Mayor, and is joined in the suit with his Board of Aldermen.

The second suit is that of H. McL. Green et al vs. Silas P. Wright et al.

In writing of the case to Mr. Walser, Mr. Rountree says of the situation, "There are about four parties who are claiming to be Mayor and Aldermen of the city. There is the old board, who claim the right to hold over because the recent act of the Legislature is unconstitutional. Then the Republican board chiefly appointed by the Governor. The third is a board consisting of three men elected in three out of five wards, who claim the office on the ground that the recent act is only partially unconstitutional—that empowering the Governor to appoint.

The fourth is a board which claims that the act is a little more unconstitutional than the third class; but not entirely so.

Portrait of Judge Dillard.

A number of lawyers, who studied under the late Judge John H. Dillard, have given Mr. W. G. Randall, of this city, an order for a portrait of their teacher, which will be presented to the State, and be placed in the Supreme Court room. The excellence of Mr. Randall's work is a guarantee that the picture will be a faithful representation of the eminent instructor and jurist.

THEY CAME WE SAW THEY CONQUERED!

Brave Boys, Sweet Women, Bewildering Music.

THEY PAY A VISIT TO YE EDITOR

AND HIS STAFF AND THEIR MUSIC BEAT SOUSA'S BAND.

A Tally on The Tribune Over the Sousa Band April Fool—The Tripodites in a State of Ecstacy.

"Is the editor in?" Rattle-te-bang-bang-bang—and such a rattle was never heard before. "Sousa's band." Bang-a-st-bang—and such a medley (?) of sounds! All this without a word of warning. It is true ye editor was surrounded by his entire staff, in the sanctum sanctorum, grave and serious, each and all deeply involved in weighty matters of state and other things. The editor was in the midst of one of his "heavy" editorials; Eldridge was deeply engrossed over a constitutional question; Briggs was writing an obituary notice, and Martin was describing a tragic scene where the amour of a faithless wife had mortally shot a husband; Wilkinson, the operator, was clicking the telegraph instrument, receiving news by lightning, and Smith worrying over the Mergenthaler proof, when the front door opened and there was heard a rustle that sounded like crinoline, and subdued voices and a titter that ought to have aroused the most obtuse; but every man was so absorbed and so deeply interested in his work that there was not a realization of the exact situation until the band began to play, and—oh, Lord!—every fellow was on his feet instanter.

What did they see? Well, we don't know what the other fellows saw. Ye editor only saw beautiful faces, lovely forms, sweet women. That was enough for him.

The band played; and as he gazed in a dazed kind of way, he thought it was lovely music—and here are the artists and the instruments upon which they played, and they called it Sousa's band:

Miss Nannie Howell, leader.
Ed. Carter, door-bell, flat.
Everett Betts, tin can, bass.
Miss Rosa Broughton, busted accordeon, alto.
Horace Dowell, water-tub, medium.
Dr. Rogers, E-mashed cornet.
Miss Mary Broughton, bicycle bell, high key.
Miss Evie Ellis, triangle, out of tune.
E. G. Birdsong, lard bucket, *empty*.
Miss Carrie Broughton, policeman's whistle.
Ernest Lougee, song-and-dance.
Miss Emma Horton, broken china.
Willie Smith, baby's rattle.
Miss Mattie Simms, music-box.
N. C. Brandon, typewriter.
Miss Daisy Wallace, alarm clock.
Miss Nellie Lougee, guitar, one string.
Luke Mills, set of bones.
Edgar Broughton, jewsharp.

The only fault we found was the brevity of the serenade. It was too short-lived. We had not recovered from the shock before they disappeared, to appear no more.

We once had a newspaper foreman who pied a form and who was addicted to "cuss words." He failed to resort to his usual method of relief, and we said him: "Why don't you cuss?" His answer was: "I can't do the subject justice." That is about the way we feel on this occasion. The suddenness and the "take-off" on the April fool was too much for us. We can't do the subject justice.

This happy party were all victims to The Tribune's Sousa's band April fool, and they returned the compliment in the manner above imperfectly described.

We acknowledge at this writing we have not recovered our equilibrium.

Ladies and gentlemen, accept our most profound "devours" for the call and most conglomerate music ever heard. Though we had the privilege of hearing, we heard but little for the exquisite delight of looking into the faces of such lovely women.

Here is to your health. May you live long, love fondly and marry happily, and in the language of our friend Hal Ayer, we are not a married man.

A VERY SHORT SESSION

Oath of Office Administered and Two Clerks Elected.

ALL IN JUST ABOUT HALF AN HOUR

BROWN RE-ELECTED CLERK OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

C. C. Fagan Made Clerk of the Board of Equalization — John Russell Was Not in It at All—The New Board's Duties.

The new Railroad Commissioner, Dr. D. H. Abbott, took the oath of office yesterday, and Hon. C. C. Fagan was elected to a clerkship. It was not to that of the Railroad Commission, however, but in the Board of Equalization instead. Mr. Henry C. Brown was re-elected as clerk of the Commission.

The Commission met at 11 o'clock, and the oath of office was administered to Dr. Abbott by Chief Justice Faircloth, of the Supreme Court. The business session of the Commission was held behind closed doors.

It is understood that in the ballot for a clerk for the Commission Mr. Brown, the present incumbent, was nominated by Major Wilson, and Mr. Otho Wilson nominated John Russell, brother of the Governor. When the matter came to a ballot, Major Wilson and Dr. Abbott voted for Brown, and Otho Wilson kept his pledge to the Governor and cast his ballot for John Russell.

Mr. C. C. Fagan was then nominated by Dr. Abbott as clerk for the Board of Equalization as recently created by the Legislature. He was elected by the vote of Abbott and Major Wilson.

It will be remembered that the duty of equalization of taxation was imposed upon the Railroad Commission by the last General Assembly and provision made for the employment of a clerk at $1,000 per year. It is to this position that Mr. Fagan is elected, and in this capacity the Commission will be known as the Board of Equalization and he as their clerk.

This was all the business that was enacted during the session and about 11:30 o'clock the Commission adjourned. Dr. Abbott and Major Wilson both left on the 11:45 train, the former going to his home in Alamance county and the latter to Weldon on private business.

In this connection it will be of interest to know something of the work to be done by the Board of Equalization. Their principal duty will be to see to it that throughout the State an equation of tax valuation exists.

The first step toward the accomplishment of this end will be the issuing, on May 1, of blanks to all county and township tax assessors, to be used in listing taxes. The listing will, as usual, be done during June, and reports made to the County Commissioners, who will make their usual equalization. These will in time be forwarded to Mr. Fagan as clerk of the Board of Equalization, and they, in regular session, will compare these and increase or reduce the various averages of valuation a sufficient per cent. to cause uniformity throughout the State.

The Board will also constitute a court to hear and settle all complaints with reference to the tax valuation of all kinds of property.

Mr. Fagan left yesterday for his home, and will not assume the duties of his office until May 1.

CHANGES IN MANAGEMENT

NEW OFFICERS ASSUME THEIR DUTIES AT STATE PRISON.

William Ledbetter Now Warden—The New Guards on Duty—Mr. Bernard Retained Until September.

Yesterday was the date chosen for several of the changes at the State Prison to go into effect. Superintendent Smith and the Board have been careful in making changes in order not to impair the efficiency of the institution. Mr. William Ledbetter yesterday assumed his duties as temporary warden, Capt. J. M. Fleming resigned the position of warden, and Mr. Ledbetter, who has been assistant warden, will serve as warden until September 1. Mr. W. R. Moore, of Wayne county, is now assistant warden. Mr. J. J. Bernard has been retained as clerk until September. Mr. McCleod, of Moore county, is hall clerk; Capt. John W. Smith, of Wake county, overseer of the yard, and Mr. Hood, of Burke county, overseer of the machine shops. The new guards who entered upon their duties yesterday were Massey, of Johnston; Upchurch, of Vance; Leonard, of Lexington, and Pope, of Wayne.

J. A. Lowry, of Raleigh, is corporal of the night guard. According to the announcement some time since, part of the night guard will be composed of colored men.

The number of applicants for positions at the State Prison was legion. The Board and Superintendent Smith have been besieged by applicants, and letters have poured in from office-seekers. No more radical changes will be made until September. It will be almost impossible, in the opinion of many, to carry on the prison satisfactorily with altogether green hands. This is the reason given by some for not changing all the employees at this time.

Commencement Exercises.

This evening at 8:30, the commencement exercises of the Schools of Medicine, Pharmacy and Law, will take place in the chapel of Shaw University. The address before the graduating class will be delivered by Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland, of Philadelphia. Judge Walter Clark will present the diplomas and confer the degrees. The exercises will be full of interest.

Dr. Wayland is a highly educated Christian minister, and an original thinker. Judge Clark needs no introduction in Raleigh.

Tickets of admission have been issued. These will be presented at the door.

A GAY LOTHARIO'S GHASTLY DEED.

Walter Henderson Shot Down by the Man who Ruined His Home.

Shooting affair, that came near being fatal, took place yesterday afternoon about a half mile beyond the Soldiers' Home, just northeast of this city. Walter Henderson was seriously wounded by John or George Johnson. There seems to be some doubt about the latter's given name. Both are colored.

The shooting occurred about 2:30 o'clock, in the house of Walter Henderson, who is now in Rex Hospital, being treated for an ugly wound in the back of his neck.

It appears that Henderson has, for some time, suspected the fidelity of his wife, and on yesterday afternoon, returning home unexpectedly, found she and Johnson in a compromising situation. When the husband entered the room, Johnson drew his pistol and opened fire upon him. The first two shots went wild, but as Henderson turned to retreat, the third bullet entered the back of his neck, and ranging upward, inflicted a serious, but probably not fatal wound.

The negro Johnson escaped from the house, and has thus far eluded the deputy sheriffs, who sought for him all the afternoon and evening. When last seen, he was running at full speed through Fowl's old vineyard, southwest of the city.

The Raleigh police took no part in the efforts to capture the "gay lathario," and would-be murderer, as the offence was committed beyond the city limits. However, the case was reported to them about 3 o'clock.

At a late hour last night the wounded negro, Henderson, was reported at the hospital as resting quietly, and it was thought that there was no possibility of a fatal result.

It required considerable effort to ascertain the name of the negro, who did the shooting, and Jailor King is authority for the statement that his name is Johnson, however, he did not know whether his given name was John or George.

A TREAT IN STORE.

Miss Dora Jones Will Lecture Here on Sacred Art.

Miss Dora Duty Jones, of Washington, D. C., will spend ten days in North Carolina, lecturing on "Sacred Art." Her subjects are "The Madonna in Art" and "The Christ in Art." Miss Jones will first deliver these lectures in the State next Saturday night and Sunday afternoon, before the State Normal and Industrial College, at Greensboro. Her lecture is illustrated with magnificent stereopticon views, presenting some of the world's sublimest works of art. She has delivered these lectures before Johns Hopkins University, and has recommendations from that institution. Her lecture was also highly praised by the Washington Post, and she has a flattering endorsement from Thomas Nelson Page.

Miss Jones is well known in Raleigh. She is the daughter of the late Dr. Jones, who was the beloved president of the Greensboro Female College, of Greensboro, for a number of years. She is a sister of our townswan, Mr. Garland Jones.

The lecture, which she is delivering, is the product of years of hard work. After a thorough study of art and music in this country, she spent several years in Europe, pursuing her studies. Miss Jones now ranks among the most intellectual and progressive women of the "Old North State," and that is saying a great deal. This is a new field for woman's endeavor, and The Tribune congratulates Miss Jones and the entire State upon her progressive step. Her subject is original, fresh and interesting. It is especially pleasing to state that Miss Jones will be in Raleigh next week, and then the people of this city will have an opportunity of hearing these lectures on sacred art.

A WHALE OF A STORY.

Mammoth Whale Washed Ashore at Ocean View.

A telegram was received from Wilmington last night stating that the largest whale ever seen off the coast of North Carolina, was washed ashore at Ocean View early yesterday morning. An old salt, who lives in a cabin on the beach, first espied the huge monster mounting on the distant waves. A whale off the coast is not an ordinary occurrence, and a crowd soon assembled on the beach. The day was squally, a strong sea wind was sweeping the barren coast, and the towering foam capped waves entirely hid the monster from view at times. In fact, for a long time, it was impossible to discover the real character of this frightful black object. A woman named Hannah Johnson, says the shapeless bulk was seen from another point on the coast, and imagined it was some unfortunate abandoned ship left to the fury of the wind and waves. The report spread rapidly, and a great throng soon assembled at points on the beach.

The people became breathless as the huge black bulk was borne nearer and nearer the shore. When it was finally landed on the beach it proved to be a mammoth dead whale.

There is much debate about who this whale belongs to. The old sailor, who says he saw it first, claims the whale. A law suit is probable.

There are many surmises about the causes of the whale's death. From a large wound near the head, it is supposed that the animal was struck by an ice berg.

Commencement Orator.

Mr. Walter H. Page, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, will deliver the literary address at the commencement of the Girl's Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro.

Mr. Page is a North Carolinian, who has reflected credit upon his native State.

He made a reputation in New York as a newspaper man before he established the State Chronicle in this city. His editorial work on that paper was a revelation to people in these parts: it was so different from anything they had seen before; and it is just as well to observe that the like has not been seen since he bade farewell to his Raleigh sanctum. His position as editor of The Forum for a number of years kept him in the front rank of newspaper men. It is not more than a year since he severed his connection with The Forum to take the editorial chair of the Atlantic Monthly.

It is hardly necessary to inform the public that Mr. Page's address will be different from orations usually heard on such occasions. It will be worth going to hear, and there will be something in it worth remembering.

THE FINAL ARRANGEMENTS

FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE EDITORS COMPLETED.

The Entertainment Committee to go to Southern Pines This a. m. on the 10 O'clock Special—The Program.

All things are now ready for the reception and entertainment of the New Jersey editors who are to arrive here at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The special committee on entertainment held a meeting yesterday afternoon and completed the arrangements and decided also that as many of them as possibly could, would go to Southern Pines at 10 o'clock this morning on the special train to act as an escort for the journalists on their ride to this city.

They delegated Mr. R. B. Raney, a committee of one to look after providing carriages to meet the visitors at the depot and for the ride about the city to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. The program as published in yesterday's Tribune was adopted, without change, except that it was decided that a committee be appointed to wait upon Governor Russell and ascertain whether or not his Excellency intended to extend any civilities to the editors. Messrs. MacRae and J. E. Pogue were selected to visit the Governor on this mission.

The Governor has decided to tender a reception at 9 o'clock to-night at the mansion. Governor and Mrs. Russell will be assisted in receiving by the president of the Chamber of Commerce, Mayor, State officers and their wives.

As the program now stands, the guests will arrive at 5 o'clock and be driven to the museum and other State departments, and thence to the Yarborough, where supper will be served.

Then will follow the reception at the mansion. On to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock will occur the drive to Raleigh's principal places of interest, with the Mayor, president of the Chamber of Commerce and the reception committee as an escort.

At 11:15 o'clock the editors will say good-bye and board the S. A. L. for their Northern homes.

The special train to Southern Pines will leave here this morning at 10 o'clock and will be under the immediate supervision of Superintendent Leard. Invitations have been extended to quite a number of prominent people, both ladies and gentlemen, and indications are that quite a company will go down to meet the newspaper men.

DEATH OF MRS. LEWIS.

Funeral Will be Held at Christ Church this Afternoon.

Mrs. R. H. Lewis died yesterday morning at 4 o'clock at the home of her son, Dr. R. H. Lewis, on North Wilmington street. Her strength has been failing for a year or more, and for several weeks her loved ones knew that the end was near.

Mrs. Martha Hoskins Lewis was born near Edenton, N. C., December 24, 1813. Her childhood and youth were spent in eastern Carolina. Her first husband was Mr. Ivey Foreman, of Pitt county. One son, Ivey Foreman, Jr., was the only issue from this union. He is now dead, but he left one son, Mr. Ivey Foreman, who now resides in Washington, N. C.

Several years after the death of Mr. Foreman, she married Mr. Richard H. Lewis. Mr. Lewis was living in Alabama at the time of the marriage, but returned to North Carolina soon after. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis resided in Pitt county until Mr. Lewis' death. Mr. Lewis was a prominent capitalist, and was also a large planter in Pitt county. The only child from this marriage was Dr. Richard H. Lewis, of this city.

Mrs. Lewis was beloved by every one who knew her. She was an attractive, noble Christian woman; distinguished for her sweet, gentle, loving disposition.

The funeral will occur this afternoon from Christ church at 5 o'clock.

GREECE WILL BE BLOCKADED.

King George Shows no Sign of Weakening.

Athens, April 1.—Although there has been no definite occurrence to show that it is the intention of the powers to blockade the ports of Greece, it is felt that such a blockade will be shortly established. Its imminence is causing an increase of activity. The ministry of the Marine is especially busy. All the officers of the fleet have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to sail for the coasts of Epirus and Thessaly. The energetic preparations that are being made continue to evidence the staunch patriotism of the citizens. Owing to the lack of government transports, merchants are lending a large number of handy coasting steamers to the authorities. These vessels, which are admirably suited to carrying troops and stores, are plying day and night between the Piraeus and the ports on the Greek frontier. So far as essentials are concerned, the troops on the frontier are already prepared to take the field.

There is no evidence of weakening on the part of the King or government. M. Delayannis, the Prime Minister, conversing to-day with some members of the Boule, said: "Our efforts have been directed towards a friendly settlement of the trouble, but a pacific solution now appears improbable. Events, however, will find us ready."

APPEAL TO EUROPE.

Bishop of Canea Preparing a Circular to Foreign Papers.

Canea, April 1.—The Greek Bishop of Canea, is compiling a circular letter addressed to the foreign newspaper men, appealing to Europe through them not to crush the aspirations of the Cretan Christians.

Col. Vassos has entrusted the Bishop with a courteous letter to the Turkish officials here, offering to surrender the two Turkish officers and forty soldiers who were captured by the insurgents at Malaxa.

The only condition that Col. Vassos imposes is that the officials promise that the men be deported from the island. He makes the offer out of consideration for Turkish religious scruples, fearing that the prisoners in his camp might be compelled to eat food contrary to their faith.

William Congratulates Bismarck.

Berlin, April 1.—Emperor William today telegraphed his congratulations to Prince Bismarck upon the occasion of his birthday. The ex-Chancellor was born April 1, 1815.

CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY.

Decree of Judge Simonton Filed in the District Court at Wilmington.

Wilmington, N. C., April 1.—In the matter of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, the decree of Judge Simonton, of the United States Circuit Court, was filed here with the clerk of the United States District Court to-day. The decree orders that the defendant railroad company shall pay (1) a sufficient sum of money to pay the costs of the complainant, the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, together with its compensation as trustee, counsel fees and other expenses, (2) a reasonable allowance to the receiver for expenses, disbursements, and counsel fees; (3) the entire amount due for coupon interest and interest on unpaid coupons secured by the mortgage to the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company.

If default be made in making said payments in twenty days, the road will be sold to the highest bidder at 12 o'clock, noon, at the passenger depot of the defendant railroad company, at Fayetteville, N. C., on a day to be appointed by the Master Commissioners, E. S. Martin, Esq., of this city, and Clement Manly, Esq., of Winston.

The entire property covered by the mortgages named in the decree is ordered to be sold as a single parcel, and as an entirety, except the rolling stock and the leasehold interest of the defendant railway company in the South Carolina Pacific Railway Company, which rolling stock and leasehold interest will each be sold separately. No bid for the property as thus described will be accepted, which does not equal the sum of two million dollars.

The decree finds further that the branch lines were not conveyed by the deed of trust, dated January 1st, 1886, to the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, and are not affected thereby, but that the consolidated mortgage to the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company is a valid and subsisting first lien upon said branch lines and each of them.

The proceeds of sale, after deducting all charges superior to the lien of the mortgage, will be divided as follows:

To the bonds upon division A., 55 per cent.

To the bonds upon division B, 19 per cent.

To the bonds upon division C, 19 4-10 per cent.

To the bonds having the first lien on the branches, 6 6-10 per cent.

RAN INTO A WASHOUT.

Freight Train Ditched and a Brakeman Crushed to Death.

Savannah, Ga., April 1.—Freight train No. 42, on the Central of Georgia road, which left Macon last night, ran into a washout four miles south of Oconee, Ga., soon after midnight this morning. The washout was seventy-five feet long and four feet deep.

The engine and nine cars went into it. The other sixteen cars of the train remained on the track.

Brakeman Joel S. Bragg, of Macon, was caught under the tender and crushed to death.

Engineer W. A. Ryan, of Savannah, had his left leg broken, and was bruised about the head.

Fireman Hugh Grady, was bruised and shaken up.

The wrecking train from Macon arrived on the scene six hours after the accident.

Passenger trains met at the scene of the accident and their passengers were transferred.

Confirmations.

Washington, April 1.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations:

William Shallanbarger, of Pennsylvania, to be Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Charlemagne Tower, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister to Austria-Hungary.

Alexander M. Thackara, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Havre, France.

Anson Burlingame Johnson, of Colorado, to be Consul at Amoy, China.

Senate Steering Committee.

Washington, April 1.—Senator Allison, Chairman of the Republican Senatorial caucus, to-day appointed the following Committee on Committees:

Senator McMillin, of Michigan, chairman, and Senators Davis, Minnesota; Gallinger, New Hampshire; Lodge, Massachusetts; Sewall, New Jersey; Gear, Iowa; Carter, Montana; Pritchard, North Carolina; Spooner, Wisconsin.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

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SALOON,

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NORTH CAROLINA
CORN WHISKEY
A SPECIALTY.

Harry Bassett Rye Whiskey
OUR LEADER.

205 South Wilmington Street

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

New Novelties

Our buyer, Mr. Dobbin, has been in New York the past week, replenishing the stock with the very latest novelties in Silks, Dress Goods, Dress Trimmings, Laces and Veilings. This week we show the fruits of his well-known ability for selecting the "cream" of the exclusive novelties offered.

DRESS GOODS.

Canvas, Burlaps, Muscovietta, Drap D'Ete, Damassee Richelieu, Gorge de Crapeau, Fish Net, Grenadines, Poplins, Novelties, Covert Cloth, in the newest weaves and shades and mixtures, at 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.

GRENADINES.

The Wool Weaves of 1897 bear no trace of former effects. The eye is caught at once by diaphanous open meshes to wear over a silk foundation that harmonizes or contrasts, according to individual preference. Yet, while Grenadines, Etamines and the loosely-taken fabrics have the first call, Checks, Plaids, Coverts and all such closely-woven c oths are perfectly correct and desirable.

SILKS.

This week we show a picture gallery of styles in Silks, ornate and splendid, that bear the dual impress of French taste and French daring in conception. We own the majority of the designs outright. They are ours—exclusively, absolutely. So, obviously, distinctiveness in Silk-wearing lies here.

NEW RIBBONS, NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW LACES AND NEW VEILINGS.

No one should miss this grand showing of high-class and exclusive Novelties. None ever shown here before like them.

All are invited.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

56th ANNUAL SESSION OF St. MARY'S SCHOOL,
Raleigh, N. C.

Begins 23d September, 1897. For catalogues, etc., apply to
Rev. BENNETT SMEDES, D. D.,
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WORTH YOUR NOTICE!

I have on hand a very large stock of Canned Goods of the very best brand, that I am anxious to dispose of at

Very Low Prices,

such as Tomatoes, Corn, Early June Peas, Apricots, Peaches, Pears and Cherries. Also have a large lot of nice Virginia and North Carolina Country Meats, which I can offer you cheap. Have endless varieties of Teas and Coffees, Harvey's Pure Leaf Lard, and Tarbell Cheese.

Goods promptly delivered. Phone 52.

M. ROSENTHAL.

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Admirably Located.

Facing Nash Square, One Block from Union Passenger Depot.

Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Baths. Elevator. Perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms. Special show rooms for Commercial Travelers. Furniture and equipment all new.

Particular Attention is Given the Fare.

Rates $2 and $2.50 a Day.

Special Terms by Week or Month.

Ladies traveling alone will find The Park most convenient, and upon notic will be met at station by one of the Managers.

Free Omnibus to All Trains.

Brown & Crawford, Mgr's.

"So Glad You Came."

Pressing my hand, but stumbling at my name,
"I am so glad you came," she said and smiled,
Then turned to greet her other guests, who filed
Past where she stood, fair in her fronded frame
Of palms and flowers. And still she spoke the same
Sweet, unmeant phrases to the chattering rout
Of well-clad drones who compassed her about.
And as I listened the remembrance came
Of mother eyes that looked at me through tears,
And mother arms so eager to enfold
The wayward child she never ceased to hold
Near to her heart, through lonely months and years,
And mother lips, too tremulous to frame
Those silly words, "I am so glad you came!"

J. L. HEATON.

THE SILENT WITNESS

BY HERBERT D. WARD.

(Copyrighted, 1897, by the Author.)

There are many hamlets in New Hampshire five, ten miles or even more from the railroad station. To the chance summer visitor the seclusion and the rest seem entrancing. The glamour of mountain scenery and trout effectually obliterates the brave signs of poverty and struggle from before the irresponsible eyes of the man of city leisure. He carelessly gives the urchin mutely pleading in front of the unpainted farm-house a few cents for his corrugated cake of maple sugar and asks the name of a distant peak. If he should notice, how would he know the meaning of the scant crops of hay and potatoes, or of the empty stall? Sealed to him is the pathos in the history of the owners of the stone farm. His thoughts scarcely glance at the piteous wife plaiting straw hats, the only son, whose rare happiness consists in a barn dance in the village three miles below, and whose large eyes contract with increasing age and lose all expression of anxiety.

There was a time perhaps when the backbone of the new world used to be straightened by men of a mountain birth. The question whether the hills of Vermont and New Hampshire produce giants of trade or law today as they did 50 years ago is an open one. So the grand old stock is run out of the soil? And is it replaced by the sons and grandsons of those sturdy farmers themselves who buy back the rickety homesteads and remodel them into summer cottages?

Michael Angelo said that "men are worth more than money," and if what was an axiom then is true in these fallen days of purse worship Mrs. Abraham Masters was the richest woman under the range of Mount Kearsarge, for her son Isaac was the tallest, the strongest, the tenderest and truest boy in the country, but her farm of 100 acres, the only inheritance from a dead husband, was about the poorest, most unprofitable and most inaccessible collection of bowlders in the mountains.

It was situated upon the cold shoulder of a hill 16 miles from the nearest station. The three mile trail which led from the village would have been easier to travel could it have boasted a corduroy road. What a site for a hotel! Yet the hotel did not materialize, and the "view" neither fed nor warmed nor clothed the patient proprietors of the desolate spot.

"Never mind. I reckon we'll pull through," Isaac used to comfort his mother.

"You're a good boy, Ikey. If the Lord is willin', I guess I am," she answered with quaint devoutness.

But the Lord did not seem to be willing, and one spring he caused a late frost in June to kill most of the seed and a drought in July and August to wither what was left, and starvation stared in the faces of the widow and her son. At this time Isaac began to "keep company" and to talk of getting married in the next decade. He was 22, and had a faithful, saving disposition when there was anything to save, and whether he became engaged because there was nothing but love to harvest or whether, womanlike, Abbie Faxon loved him better than she did her other suitors because of his poverty and misery, and was willing to tell him so, I cannot pretend to decide. At any rate, Isaac brought Abbie one afternoon from the village, three miles below, and the two women kissed and wept, and Isaac went out and stood alone facing the view. The apple in his throat rose and fell, and great tears blinded his sight.

We can make no hero of Isaac, for he was none. His heart was as simple and as clean as a pebble in a brook. Country vices had not smirched him. He had a mind only for his mother and the farm and earning a living—and a heart for Abbie. Great thoughts did not invade his head. But this afternoon, as he stood there on the gray rock, his heart bursting with his happiness, which was made perfect by his mother's blessing, an apprehension for the future, bitter, breathless, began to arouse him. The promise of the horizon suddenly became revealed to him. The distant line of green, now bold, now sinuous, now uncertain, had never asked him questions before, had never exasperated him with a meaning.

But now he saw the tips of spires flecking the verdure of the far-off valleys. He saw the hurrying smoke of a locomotive. He saw with awakening vision starting from that dead farm of his the region of trade and life. A film had fallen from his eyes. The energetic arrow of love had touched his ambition, and his round, rosy face became indented with lines of resolve.

He turned and walked with a new tread into the house.

"Mother! Abbie!" he blurted out. "I'm going away. I'm goin' to Boston." He stopped and stammered as he saw the horror stricken faces before him.

"Lord o' mercy!"

"Ikey, air you teched?"

"No," he resumed stoutly, "I be'ant. There's Dan Prentiss—he went. See what he done. And Uncle Bill, he"—

"We hain't heard nothin' from your Uncle Bill since he sot out. That was 12 years ago, the spring your father built them three feet on the shed." Mrs. Masters spoke firmly.

"Never mind, mother. I'm goin' to Boston, and I will come back. I'm goin' to earn my livin'. I'm strong and willin' and as able as Dan Prentiss. You needn't be scared. I ain't goin' yet. I'll finish up the fall work fust. I'm goin' for the winter anyway, and Abbie'll come and live with you, mother—won't you, Abbie, dear? She's the only mother you've got now. Your folks can spare you."

Here Abbie announced bravely, "I will, Ikey, if you must go."

She blushed deeply as she said it, and the sight of her pretty color so moved the young man that, having the bashfulness of his native crops, he rushed out into the glory of the sunset and sat upon the granite bowlder watching until the gray, the purple and then the black had washed out the white steeples from the distant valley.

Isaac Masters was of the bolder type. How many decades was the smooth rock rock in front of his house riding on the crest of a glacier until it reached its halt? But now it would need a double charge of dynamite to shake it from its base. It generally took the mountain lad days, perhaps weeks, to make up his mind, even upon such a simple problem as the quantity of grain his horse should have at a feed when the spring planting began, but when once his intention was fixed it withstood all opposition. But this time he was astonished at his own temerity of mind, as his mother and sweetheart were, and the more profoundly he pondered over the gravest decision of his life the more did it seem to him an inspiration, perhaps from the Deity himself.

(To be continued.)

THE CUBAN STRUGGLE.

Superior Marksmanship and Spanish Inferiority.

Since the present war has gained its somewhat remarkable proportions and has called the attention of the civilized world to Cuba, the earlier incidents of the insurrection are becoming of more and more interest. Few of the primary exploits of the rebels were ever recorded by the press of the United States, owing to the suppression of the news by the Spanish Government, and because the first outbreaks were considered comparatively insignificant.

If Cuba wins her freedom, and it seems here to be the honest opinion that she eventually will, she will owe the change in government to the handful of men who declared war on the 24th of February, 1895. The leaders of this band of insurrectionists were Periquito Perez and Captain Henry Brooks, the latter one of the most expert shots in the island.

A little before sundown on the now famous 24th Henry Brooks partook of the evening meal with a few friends at an estate a short distance from Guantanamo in the province of Santiago in the southeastern part of the island, and there discussed the final preparations for carrying out the plans of the rebellion as laid out by the rebel leaders. The prime feature of the first part of the campaign seems to have been the forcing of Cubans of all classes into the insurgent ranks and the filling of the platforms of the clubs with speakers well drilled in revolutionary eloquence. The final orders from headquarters called for the uprising at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The movement was to be general and as complete a surprise to the mass of Cubans as to the Government.

Shortly before the time appointed for this courageous strike for freedom Henry Brooks, with three negro followers, left in the direction of the Santa Cecilia estate. Two hours later Brooks planted the rebel flag at Santa Cecilia, and the small company of daring men fired the few scattering shots which electrified the Spaniards and told the Cubans that a blow had been struck for freedom. A half hour later a telephone message received at one of the adjoining estates brought the startling information that the Santa Cecilia had been raided and that Brooks had taken 250 men away with him. Before he could join Perex the next day every man had deserted.

The news, meagre as it was, spread like wildfire, and in an incredibly short time the whole section of the island was apprised of the situation. Yet, despite the many prophecies of the leaders, neither the people nor the Government considered the situation at all serious. This feeling grew during the night, as, from the lack of firing, it became evident to the Government that the Cubans had not responded to any great extent to the order "to arms," and had failed to act in concert. The few Government soldiers who had gone to the scene of the trouble reported all quiet at Guantanamo, and thus the night passed without event.

Early the next morning firing was heard on the outskirts of the town, and the inhabitants began to be alarmed. A few days later, inspired by the action of the insurgents in the vicinity of Guantanamo, a slight uprising occurred near Manzanilla.

For many weeks, however, all the fighting that constituted the insurrection was confined to a belt of woods in the Guantanamo district, where the rebels were anxiously awaiting reinforcements. These reinforcements were looked for daily, but it turned out later that the would-be insurgents, seeing that revolt had not been general throughout the island, lacked the courage actually to join their brothers in the Guantanamo woods. In the meantime the rebels were severely pestered by the Spanish soldiers, 250 of whom were stationed near by. These soldiers, though naturally indolent, spent most of their time chasing the Cubans, whose ammunition had given out, owing to the delay caused by the non-arrival of reinforcements. More than this, they were discouraged by the failure of the Junta to fulfil promises made by the officers she had previously sent to Cuba to land both men and ammunition on the island before the 24th.

During these first few weeks of the insurrection, in which the members of this small band were the only insurgents on the island, the leaders, Perez and Brooks, witnessed many exciting events. Brooks was admitted to be the most expert rifle shot in Cuba, and was often alluded to by the superstitious Spaniards as the "Man in White." The name attached itself to Brooks in consequence of his usual dress, which was a complete suit of white linen duck. Brooks was rarely known to miss his man, and when he appeared at the head of his band, with his slender steel tube seeking its victim among the Spanish soldiers, there was sure to be consternation in the Government ranks. Though ammunition was becoming scarce Brooks was supplied with a quantity which fitted the calibre of his favorite sporting rifle. At times when he anicipated an attack from the Spanish he would post himself at some point on the picket line, and as the soldiers advanced he would cause such commotion in the ranks by his unerring marksmanship that the Spanish leaders, none too brave, were glad enough to return.

In the matter of marksmanship it is undeniable that in every engagement since the opening of the war the insurgents have outshot the Spaniards. These men seem to have a peculiar aptitude for the use of the rifle, and though the weapons are often of an obsolete pattern, they are able to do fearful execution with them. A good illustration of this difference in marksmanship was seen on the battlefield of Jobito, where the first decided engagement of the war occurred, May 13, 1895. The writer visited the field a few days after the battle, and was surprised to see that the sides of the trees in the part of the field occupied by the Spanish forces were bereft of bark, while not a bullet hole could be found in the centre of the trunks. On the side of the field occupied by the Cuban line the bullets had frayed the foliage and ploughed the ground. On inquiry the writer was told that the Spanish had hidden behind the trees, and that the Cubans had picked them off as fast as they showed a part of the body.

Another incident illustrating Spanish marksmanship was seen at the battle of Arroyo Hondo (Deep River), which occurred a few days before the battle of Jobito. During the engagement, which lasted just four hours, the 600 Spanish soldiers fired 160,000 rounds of ammunition and actually killed but one man, Duvergier, a noted chief. Six insurgents were, however, badly injured.

While some of the Spaniards are brave men, it is also true that some of them, even the officers, are little more than salaried cowards, who had rather run than fight. In a strange land they often give themselves up to superstitious beliefs that thoroughly unnerve them for duty in the field. An instance of extreme lack of nerve is reported to have occurred while the insurgents were confined in the woods near Guantanamo.

One day during the first weeks of the insurrection the insurgents, numbering about seventy-five men, having been on the move for twenty-four hours without sleep, laid down to rest on their arms. A young mulatto was posted to do guard duty for the party. He had not been stationed long when he heard a troop of 250 Spanish cavalry approaching. Without hesitating he rushed to the very front of the line and, waving both arms, cried, "Run for your lives! A hundred insurgents to the left; a hundred to the right." The Spaniards were terror stricken in a moment and, without waiting to ascertain the truth of the boy's assertion, dashed into the woods and out of sight.

The continued delay of the reinforcements in arriving was looked upon by the rebel sympathizers as disastrous, and an effort was made to induce the resident Cubans to join the insurgents in the Guantanamo woods. But as a share of the fighting men were of the stamp who wish most of all to be on the winning side, little could be accomplished. With reference to this class of men, a good story is told in the town of Holguin, Puerte Principe. It seems that some of the rebel women of this place, who had become thoroughly tired of the uncalled-for delay, embroidered most beautifully a chemise, and sent it with their compliments to a party of able-bodied men who had failed to go into the field. Along with the compliments the ladies sent word that if the men would change their dress for that of women, and send in their trousers, spurs and guns, the senders of the chemise would know what use to make of them.

As time wore on and relief failed to come, the band of insurgents grew more and more discouraged until they lost faith in the promises of help from outside and became demoralized. The fact that they had expected Maceo and Gomez long before did not give them assurance of any near appearance on their part and one by one they left the country, broken in health.

Two weeks later Maceo landed in Cuba and the tide of events was completely turned.

At present all eyes are turned in horror on the barbarous war methods of General Weyler. His policy, so different from that adopted by the insurgents, is gradually having its effect on the rebels, and it would not seem strange if they reciprocated in time. As yet their methods of warfare has been most humane. The consideration shown by the Cubans throughout the last two years was never more strongly demonstrated than by an incident which occurred just before Martinez Campos left for Spain. A Spanish lieutenant surendered with 50 men. Campos ordered him to be shot as a coward. The Cubans helped him to escape to America. He has since offered his services to the insurgents and is probably now in Cuba.

[Lloyd Van Ness, in New York Sun.]

McMillan and the Tariff.

Representative McMillin's attack on the Dingley bill recalls to mind what Speaker Reed once said of him and Springer. They were the most vociferous two speakers in the House, and Mr. Reed's pet aversion. Said he: "Neither of them ever says a word without subtracting from the sum of human knowledge."

Reflections of a Bachelor.

Every man means not to marry some time.

We forget lots of things that we couldn't forgive.

A woman's idea of diplomacy is being nice to the coal man in the spring.

A millionaire can tell you how he became rich about as easy as a baby can tell you how it was born.

A new woman is one who wants to manage all the other men the way she does her own husband—if she has any.

When a girl is in love with you she always looks indignant at a man that you have told her doesn't like you.

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THE MARKET RALLIES

But Prices Yield Under a Heavy Pressure by the Bears.

FAVORITE SECURITIES BROKE HEAVILY

AND THE BULL ELEMENT FORCED PRICES UP A FRACTION.

Sugar Gained 1 Per Cent—Speculation Left Off Firm With Gains in all Leading Stocks—Bond Market Quiet and Weak.

New York, April 1.—Stocks in the in and prices rallied sharply on covering of short contracts. The recovery was most pronounced in the anthracite coalers, the Vanderbilts and the Western roads. The early gain, which was equal to about two points in the case of Jersey Central, was soon lost, and before mid-day the market gave way under heavy bear pressure. The anthracites and the Gould stocks were ware and Hudson falling below par, while Jersey Central and Lackawanna lost a point or so. Western Union rooped two per cent. to 80½; St. Louis southwestern common, 1⅜ to 1; the preferred, 2½ to 3½; first four per cent. bonds, 3 to 59, and seconds, 3½ to 15. The Anthracites were sold on rumors of a probable reduction in the dividend rate by the Jersey Central and the St. Louis Southwesterns were heavy on reports subsequently denied by Vice-President Edwin Gould, of serious damage by floods. In the late trading there was a decided change for the better. The shorts showed some nervousness on account of the premiums exacted for the use of Jersey Central and Delaware and Hudson, and began to cover. Professional operators were quick to perceive the change in sentiment, and after securing lines of the Anthracites, and the Grangers, bid prices up on the bears. A recovery of ½ to 3⅛ per cent. followed. Delaware and Hudson rose ⅝ to 162¾; Jersey Central, 3 to 80¾, St. Louis southwestern preferred, 2 to 5⅝ and the usually prominent issues, ¼@1 per cent. London was a moderate buyer at the decline on reports of an improvement in the situation in the Levant.

In the Industrials, sugar made a gain of nearly 1 per cent. on the further advance of ⅛c. in refined. Chicago Gas broke to 77¾ on statements that the chances for the passage of consolidation bill by the Illinois Legislature were slim. Near the close the stock recovered most of the decline in sympathy with the general market. Speculation left off firm. Net changes show gains of ¼@1⅞ per cent., Jersey Central leading. Western Union and St. Louis Southwestern common and preferred lost ⅝ to 1¾ per cent. Total sales were 212,379 shares, including 26,400 Delaware and Hudson; 26,000 Jersey Central, 23,900 Chicago Gas, and 15,500 sugar.

The bond market was quiet and weak; sales footed up $970,000.

New York, April 1.—Money on call easy at 1½@1¾ per cent.; last loan at 1½ and closing at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½ per cent. Bar silver, 62. Sterling exchange dull, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.85⅝@4.86 for sixty days, and 4.87@¼ for demand. Posted rates, 4.86½@4.88. Commercial bills, 4.84¾@4.85¼. Government bonds, firm; State bonds, dull; board was steady.

STOCKS.

American Cotton Oil	10⅜
pref'd	56½
American Sugar Refinery	110⅜
pref'd	101½
American Tobacco	73⅜
pref'd	105
Atchison	10½
B. & O.	13½
Canadian Pacific	47
C. & O.	16½
Chicago & Alton	162
C. B. & Q.	71½
Chicago Gas	78½
Delaware & Lackawana	152½
D. and C. F.	
Erie	13
pref'd	29½
General Electric	31½
Illinois Central	92
L. E. & W.	14
pref'd	60
Lake Shore	164½
L. & N.	45¾
L. N. A. & C.	¼
Manhattan Consolidated	84
M. & C.	15
Michigan Central	95
Missouri Pacific	15⅝
Mobile & Ohio	20½
Nash. & Chat.	67½
U. S. Cordage	
pref'd	
N. J. Central	79⅝
N. Y. Central	98¾
N. Y. & N. E.	37
N. & W. pref'd	25½
Northern Pacific	11½
pref'd	34⅜
N. W.	104⅝
pref'd	154
Pacific Mail	26⅝
Reading	20⅜
Rock Island	61⅜
St. Paul	72⅝
pref'd	131
Silver Certificates	61⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	24⅜
pref'd	80
Texas Pacific	8½
Union Pacific	5⅜
Wabash	5
pref'd	13
Western Union	81
W. & L. E.	1
pref'd	3½

BONDS.

Alabama, class A	105½
B	104½
C	100
La. B. 4's	96½
N. C. 4's	102
6's	122½
Tenn. new set. 3's	80
Va. 6's, def.	5
Va. T. R. S.	5
Va. F. D.	63⅝
U. S. 4's reg.	111
coup.	112¼
2's	96½
So. Railway 5's	88½
con.	8½
pref'd	26½
S. C. 4½'s	105
U. S. new 4's, Dec	123⅜
Coup	123⅜

New York, April 1.—Cotton—Middling, 7 1-16; net, 26; gross, 1,426; exports to Great Britain, 514; continent, 4,304; forwarded, 56; sales, 4,113; spinners, 507; stock, 238,623.

Total to-day: Net receipts, 10,687; Great Britain, 8,810; continent, 4,304; stock, 708,862.

Total so far this week: Net receipts, 45,974; exports to Great Britain, 31,104, France, 9,445; continent, 25,478.

Total since September 1st: Net receipts, 6,240,218; exports to Great Britain, 22,726,559; France, 614,733; continent, 1,706,529; channel, 5,481.

New York, April 1.—Cotton—Futures, quiet; sales, 66,000 bales. April, 6.91; May, 6.97; June, 7.01; July, 7.06; August, 7.07; September, 6.83; October, 6.76; November, 6.72; December, 6.75; January, 6.79; February, 6.83.

Liverpool, April 1.—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Demand, fair; prices firmer, American middling, 3 31-32d; sales, 12,000; American, 11,600, speculation and export, 500; receipts, 9,000; American, 8,900.

Futures opened steady, demand moderate. April and May, 3.59; July and August, 3.60; August and September, 3.58; September and October, 3.52; November and December, 3.45; December and January, 3.45.

Futures quiet. Tenders none.

12:45 P. M.—American spot grades, 1-32d higher. American middling fair, 4 7-16d; good middling, 4 1-8d; middling, 4d. Low middling, 3 13-16d; good ordinary, 3 11-16d; ordinary, 3½d.

4 P. M.—April, April and May, May and June, June and July, July and August, 3.60s; August and September, 3.58s; September and October, 3.52s; October and November, 3.47@3.48s; November and December, 3.45@3.46s; December and January, January and February, 3.45b.

Futures closed steady.

RALEIGH COTTON MARKET.

Strist good middling	7
Good middling	6¾
Strict middling	6¾
Middling	6⅝

Cotton receipts on market yesterday, 24 bales.

New York, April 1.—Trading in dry-goods circles continues on a moderate scale. There were no new features in the situation to-day. rices show no changes.

New York, April 1.—Flour—Steady, unchanged. Southern flour, quiet, unchanged.

Wheat—Spot-market dull; ungraded red, 70@84; No. 1 northern, 82¾@83.

Options were fairly active, and declined ½@⅝; rallied ½@1 cent, declined ⅛@¾, and closed steady at ¼c. decline in May, and ⅛c. up on old months. No. 2 red—May, 76⅞; June, 76⅝; July, 75¾; August, 74¼.

Corn—Spots dull, firm; No. 2, 30½ elevator; 31½ afloat. Options were fairly active and firm, at unchanged prices. April, 30½; May, 30½; July, 31⅞; September, 33⅜.

Oats—Spots dull, firm. Options, firm, May, 22; July, 22½. Spot: No. 2, 22¼; No. 2 white, 24¼; mixed western, 21@24.

Hay—Firm; shipping, 55@57½; good to choice, 75@80.

Wool—Firm, fair demand; unchanged.

Beef—Steady, unchanged.

Beef Hams—Firm, 19.

Tierced Beef—Quiet, unchanged.

Cut Meats—Firm, unchanged.

Lard—Quiet, firmer; western steam, 4.50; city, 4.20; May, 4.55. Refined, dull; continent, 4.70; South American, 4.95; compound, 4@¼.

Pork—Quiet, firm; unchanged.

Butter—Firmer, good demand; State dairy, 9@20½; do creamery, 14@22½; Elgins, 22½@22¾@. Eggs, active, firm; State and Pennsylvania, 10@¼; western fresh, 9¾; southern, 9¼@9¾@.

Cotton-Seed-Oil—Quiet, unchanged.

Rosin—Quiet, unchanged.

Turpentine—Dull, unchanged.

Rice—Firm, fair demand; unchanged.

Molasses—Quiet, steady; unchanged.

Peanuts—Quiet, unchanged.

Coffee—Steady, 5@15 points down. May, 7.55@7.60; June, 7.60@7.65; July, 7.70@7.75; August, 7.80; September, 7.80-@7.85; December, 7.85@7.90; January, 7.90. Spot Rio dull, weak; No. 7, 8.

Sugar—Raw, firm; fair demand; fair refining, 3; refined higher, active; off A., 3 7-16; standard A., 4¾; cut loaf and crushed, 5⅜; powdered, 5; granulated, 4¾. Freights to Liverpool, quiet; unchanged.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Chicago April 1.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Closing
WHEAT—		
April	69⅞	69¾
May	70⅜	70½
July	69⅜	70⅛
September	68⅛	68
CORN—		
April	24⅜	24½
May	24½	25
July	26	26½
September	27½	27⅜
OATS—		
April	17¼	17½
July	18½	18⅝
September	18¾	18⅞
PORK—		
May	$8 60	$8 57½
July	8 67½	8 67½
LARD—		
May	4 22½	4 25
July	4 32½	4 35
RIBS—		
May	4 65	4 70
July	4 67½	4 72½

Flour—Quiet, easy, unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 69⅛@70¾; No. 2 red, 83⅞@86¾; No. 2 corn, 24¾@⅞. No. 2 oats, 17¼@½. Mess pork, 8.50@8.55. Lard, 4.20@4.22½. Short-rib sides, 4.60-@4.80. Dry salt shoulders, 4.75@$5. Short clear sides, 4.62½@4.75. Whiskey, 1.18.

Private Wire of John A. Duncan, 307 Wilmington Street, Raleigh, N. C.

New York, April 1.—The stock market was highly irregular, opening strong at a sharp rally on covering of shorts. It gave way under renewed scattered liquidation and fresh bear attacks. The Gould stocks were the weak ones, Western Union being affected by discussion of future dividend prospects, and St. Louis Southwestern suffering under reports, afterwards denied, of serious damage to the property by floods. The coal shares again were weak in the morning, Delaware and Hudson falling below par. These stocks, however, led the late afternoon recovery, which was decidedly sharp, establishing themselves on a basis materially higher than last night. St. Paul was a notably strng feature of the Grangers, and the international stocks were supported to some extent by London buying, due to an improved feeling abroad as to politices in the Levant. Industrials were neglected and without special significance. The whole market shared in the strength of the final dealings, and prices closed at about top prices for the day.

New York, April 1.—The trading in cotton to-day was quiet and devoid of new or interesting features. The fluctuations in prices were confined within a narrow range, with the tendency downward. At first prices advanced slightly. Liverpool was higher and there was little disposition here to sell. The improvement was soon lost, however, and prices slowly receded on New Orleans selling, the market closing quiet at a net decline of 4 to 6 points, with sales of 66,000 bales.

New Orleans was only a moderate sellel, but a little pressure either way easily influenced the course of prices, owing to the dullness of the market. Port receipts would have been light, but for the large shipment from Brunswick. New Orleans advanced 2 points, but lost it and declined 3 points. Liverpool advanced 1.32d on the spot, with sales of 10,000 bales; futures there advanced ½ to 1 point. Manchester quiet but steady. Bombay receipts for the week, 62,000 bales against 83,000 last year.

Port receipts were 10,753 against 7,473 last week and 6,664 last year, thus far this week 46,040 against 49,419 thus far last week. Exports from the ports were 13,180 bales. New Orleans expects to-morrow 1,500 to 2,000 against 2,555 last week and 2,725 last year; Houston expects 1,000 to 1,100 against 717 last week and 2,087 last year.

Augusta received to-day 225 bales against 627 last week and 33 last year; Memphis, 104 against 214 last week and 206 last year; Houston, 987 against 938 last week and 1,785 last year. Spot cotton here was unchanged; 1,306 bales were sold for export; 507 for spinning, and 2,300 were delivered on contract. Middling uplands, 7 5-16 cents against 7⅜ cents last year. Charleston declined 1-16. Baltimore advanced 1-16.

M'INTYRE & WARDWELL.

Chicago, Ill., April 1.—May wheat made another low record to-day, selling down to 69¾. Some of the larger bears who have been talking 70 cents for wheat for some time had little difficulty in making their prediction prove true this morning, although it is possible they were somewhat disappointed that holders did not have much wheat for sale at that figure. On the other hand, there was a good demand around 70, and what wheat was offered was quickly absorbed, which caused shorts to take their profits and checked the decline of prices. The feeling after the close last night was quite firm, and traders generally expected higher cables this morning. Liverpool, however, opened at unchanged prices and declined ¼d during the session. This brought out some wheat and made scalpers bearish.

Corn has been firm, closing at a slight advance over yesterday's final figures. Receipts were light and clearances heavy. The trade, however, was not large.

Provision prices were well maintained. Receipts of hogs were under the estimate and there was some outside support.

LAMSON BROS. & CO.

People in General.

Lady Henry Somerset has sent $126 and seventeen boxes of clothing and blankets for the Armenians to the American Consul at Erzeroum, Leo Bergmann. And they want to know in England why she passed by the English Consul.

The department of New Hampshire will present the name of John C. Linehan for the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the next grand encampment, to be held in Buffalo the last week in August.

Bishop F. D. Huntington (Episcopal) of Syracuse has confirmed 22,000 persons during the twenty-seven years of his episcopate.

Cecil Rhodes is giving sittings to John Tweed, a sculptor of London, for the statue which is to be erected by popular subscription at Buluwayo.

It is rumored that the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is anxious to have her daughter, Princess Beatrice, married to the young King of Servia.

Archbishop Corrigan has asked New York Catholics to abstain from intoxicating liquors during Lent "in honor of the sacred thirst of our divine Saviour."

The New Haven Palladium gives currency to the rumor that some Yale graduates want to have a chair of athletics established in the university with Walter Camp to fill it.

Two well-to-do sons and a daughter of a man who died recently in a town in Bennington County, Vt., had a quarrel as to who should pay the funeral expenses, as the parent had died in poverty. At last one of the sons reluctantly assumed the charge and saved the town the expense.

The 75th birthday of Edward Everett Hale, which comes April 3, is to be celebrated by the Lend-a-Hand clubs, by presenting the "Ten Times One Society" on that occasion a Hale endowment fund. The sum to be raised is $25,000. Subscriptions may be made payable to Mrs. Bernard Whitman, Secretary at the Lend-a-Hand office, No. 3, Hamilton place, Boston.

Mr. Bryan is faithful to his promise to devote half his profits from his book on the campaign of 1896 to the furtherance of the cause of bimetallism. His share the first month is said to have been $16,000, and $8,000 has been divided in proportion to the vote cast between the Democrats, the Populists, and the silver Republicans, through their respective national chairmen. In dividing this money, Mr. Bryan is said to make the interesting assumption that he received 4,500,000 Democratic, 1,500,000 Populist, and 500,000 silver Republican votes.

In speaking of John Thomas, who died the other day at Hokendauqua, Pa., the Philadelphia Press says: "With his death there passed away the leading pig iron master of the United States. His father, the late David Thomas, established the Thomas Iron company at Hokendauqua, but it was while John Thomas was superintendent that these works developed to such an extent as to control the pig iron trade of the United States. He had an extraordinary business capacity. While American iron masters prepared to compete with the world and undersell the cheap iron of Europe, Mr. Thomas was in the van."

Juggling With Tariff Figures.

From the New York Mail and Express.

A persistent effort is made by Democrats so to juggle with percentages as to make it appear that the Dingley bill as a whole would impose higher duties than did the McKinley tariff. Having manipulated these figures to their own satisfaction, the free traders set up the shout that the Dingley bill "out-McKinley's McKinleyism."

A country that was prosperous under the McKinley law, and that has suffered ever since that law was supplanted by the Wilson-Gorman-Jones hybrid monstrosity, might well permit the hope that this accusation, upon which the Democratic debaters lay such stress was true. But, as a matter of fact, it is not. If we except the agricultural, the earthenware and glass, the tobacco, the sugar and the silk lace schedules, the duties of the Dingley bill, as it now stands, are actually less than the duties of the McKinley law. That the Democratic statisticians are able to make figures lie so as to make it appear that the Dingley duties are higher than the McKinley duties is because they convert the specific duties of Mr. Dingley into ad valorem percentages, without making allowance for the change of values between 1893 and 1896. They apply their ad valorem percentages to the invoiced values of importations during the last fiscal year. Of course, the lower the value of an import, the greater the duty will appear to be when applied as an ad valorem percentage. Everybody knows that there have been immense and systematic undervaluations under the present law. The unfairness of comparing the undervalued rates of 1896 with the truer valuations of 1893 is obvious.

There is no feature of the Dingley bill more praiseworthy than its change from ad valorem to specific duties, which its framers have done wherever possible. This change is the basis of the chief objections to the measure by Germany and France, whose exports to the United States have been notoriously undervalued, thus at once cheating our Treasury of legitimate revenue and exposing our manufacturers to unequal foreign competition. Considered as a revenue measure alone, the adoption of specific duties gives the Dingley bill the great advantage of comparative certainty as to the amount of income it will yield. As Mr. Dingley himself tersely puts it:

Whether prices rise or fall the revenue is precisely the same. In other words, if you impose a duty of 5 cents on an article in 1893, and the price of that article falls, the duty still remains 5 cents; or, if it rises, the duty remains 5 cents, and you can tell what the revenue is going to be, and the industries in this country know just what the situation is, and what the rate of protection will be in consequence of it. So there is no change in the revenue and no change in the protection, under a specific duty.

The weakness of the Democratic position, or of its several positions, on the tariff question is shown by the reliance placed by the assailants of the Dingley bill upon false assertion and doctored figures.

In Behalf of Better Morals.

From the Knoxville Tribune.

One of the most worthy of organized efforts to advance the standard of manhood and womanhood, to promote moral education and to encourage moral living and thinking in the truest and best sense is the American Purity alliance. That there is room and work for such an organization must be admitted. The work needed and to be done is of an educational character, the dissemination of knowledge and the creation of sentiment among both sixes, young and old. The work it is doing and is seeking to do can not fail in the creation or a more healthful moral tone and sentiment of right living and right thinking. Those interested in this work in Knoxville have invited Mr. Aaron M. Powell, president of the American Purity alliance, to Knoxville, where he will deliver one lecture and make two addresses. Mr. Powell has recently been engaged in lecturing before the medical department of the Johns Hopkins university. He was the American delegate to the "International Federation for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice," which was held in Berlin last September. He is not a fanatic or a crank, but a practical man of ideas and a thoughtful student who is well worth hearing.

Mr. Powell will visit Knoxville at the solicitation of the department of reform and protection, of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union. He will deliver an address at the Y. M. C. A. hall and one at the chapel of the university, to the students. He will deliver one lecture to which all citizens interested in the improvement of the moral condition of society are invited, especially physicians, lawyers, educators and parents. All these meetings will be free and they should be well attended.

Not to be Gammoned.

A Mr. X wished to have a telephone put in his house, but his aged mother vigorously protested against it.

"Robert," she said, "if you bring one of those dreadful things in here I'll never close my eyes for fear it may break out and sweep us all into eternity, and us not a bit wiser."

Mr. X tried to persuade her it was a most harmless instrument, but she said:

"No, no. Look at the thousands—aye, millions—of poor Hindoos it killed last autumn."

"Why," exclaimed he, "that wasn't a telephone, mother! That was a typhoon."

But the timid old lady lowered her spectacles, and, looking at him over the rims thereof, said:

"You need not try to make a fool of me, Robert. I perhaps don't know very much, but I do know that the typhoon is the emperor of Japan."

Mr. X gave it up as a hopeless case.—Strand Magazine.

There is a rumor that Mr. Henry Clay Evans accepted the commissionership of pensions with an understanding that when Secretary Bliss, according to some prearranged plan resigns, Mr. Evans shall be made secretary of the interior. As Mr. Evans had a large vote in convention for the vice presidency, and was afterwards thought of, according to common report, for a cabinet position, there would seem to be nothing improbable in this rumor, especially as Mr. Bliss took this secretaryship after repeatedly refusing it, and has made no arrangements for a long residence at Washington. In this way the south would get a cabinet position, and it has all along been understood that Mr. McKinley desired one of these places to come South.—Petersburg Index-Appeal.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

H. MAHLER'S SONS,
Jewelers and Opticians,
RALEIGH, N. C.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

TWO EYES.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL.

Corner Wilmington and Hargett Streets, half block from Fayetteville Street, one block south of Capitol Square.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has Been Thoroughly Cleaned

Newly Furnished,

And now offers to both Transient and Regular Boarders first-class fare at moderate prices.

A. J. JONES, Manager.

YOU MAY E THANKFUL

That American laundering is not done in the way that still prevails in some parts of Italy and France. There the clothes are taken down to the brookside and beaten with paddles. Such destructive methods are unknown with us. Your clothes will last long if they are sent to this laundry.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.

W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 20, 1896.

North Bound.	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	7:50 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:00 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
Lv. Fayetteville Junction	11:27 a m
Lv. Sandford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:25 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:56 p m
South Bound.	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
Lv. Sandford	2:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	4:12 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	4:18 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:35 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:45 p m
North Bound.	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:30 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:40 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:50 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:18 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	11:01 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:19 a m
South Bound.	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:28 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:49 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:36 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:09 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:17 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:25 p m
North Bound.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m
South Bound.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Lv. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and east; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen Mgr. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

The Sun.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, - - $6 a Year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a Year

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.

Weather Report.

For North Carolina—Fair; warmer; easterly winds.

For Raleigh and Vicinity—Fair; slightly warmer.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m. Yesterday.

	Tem	Rain fall.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	47	0	E.	Clear.
Charlotte	46	0	N. E.	Cloudy.
Wilmington	50	0	N. E.	Clear.
Hatteras	44	0	N. E.	Clear.
Washington	48	0	S. E.	Clear.
New York	48	0	N.	Clear.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 48; normal, 53; departure 5.

Total rainfall for the day, 0; normal, 10; departure, 10.

Deficiency of temperature since April 1st, 5 degrees.

Excess of temperature since January 1st, 65 degrees.

Deficiency of rainfall since April 1st, .10 inches.

Deficiency of rainfall since January 1st, 1.16 inches.

Weather Conditions.

The storm in the west is moving slowly eastward and the rain area accompanying it has reached as far east as Charleston, S. C. Some heavy rains occurred in the South, namely, 2.16 at New Orleans, 1.04 at Mobile and 1.98 at Augusta.

The weather continues cloudy and rainy throughout the central valley and South, and is clear only over Texas and New England. The barometer is high over the Lake region, and it is cooler over the Middle and North Atlantic States, but with no danger of frost. C. F. Von HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Personal.

Major Wilson went to Weldon yesterday.

Col. F. H. Busbee has returned to the city.

Ex-Judge W. R. Allen has returned to Goldsboro.

Mr. Frank Brown left for his home yesterday.

Col. Paul B. Means spent yesterday in Raleigh.

Mr. G. M. Hurden, Jr., of Aberdeen, is in the city.

Mr. H. S. Royster went back to Oxford yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. T. S. Stevenson has returned from a month's visit to Richmond.

Mr. A. C. Lehman has just gone to Eastern Carolina on a political mission.

Miss Petty and Miss Madeline Petty, of Carthage, are at the Yarborough House.

Mr. Robert Hancock, of New Bern, and his neice, Miss Annie Abbott, are at the Park.

Mrs. J. A. Egerton returned yesterday from Petersburg, where she has been visiting.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Batchelor returned yesterday from Baltimore. Mrs. Batchelor was greatly benefited by her trip.

Rev. W. H. Moore, Presiding Elder of Fayetteville District, is the guest of Rev. J. O. Guthrie. It is probable that he will return to his home to-day.

Mrs. D. Wilson, of Morganton, who has been visiting Mrs. H. P. Battle, will leave to-day for Weldon. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson intend to make Weldon their future home.

Mr. T. B. Tyson, of the firm of Tyson & Jones, manufacturers of carriages, at Carthage, N. C., paid The Tribune a pleasant call last evening. He was in company with genial Dave Berwanger.

Col. W. H. Martin went to Norfolk yesterday on private business and incidentally to look after the collectorship. He has a large number of letters of recommendation, besides a lengthy petition.

Local News.

Mrs. E. A. Utley was yesterday judged insane and placed in the asylum here.

Sheriff Hahn, of Craven county, was here yesterday and placed two convicts in the penitentiary.

Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland, of Philadelphia, is in the city, the guest of President Meserve. Dr. Wayland delivers the address before Shaw University to-night.

A telegram from Charlottesville, Va., says that the baseball game between the U. N. V. and the University of Vermont resulted in the defeat of the latter by a score of 14 to 1.

There is to be a meeting of a number of industrial agents at Charlotte April 7. The object of the conference will be to pave the way for the encouragement of increased immigration to certain sections of the State.

Two hundred and sixty lots have been sold on the old Watson place in the northeastern part of the city. Parties are now working on their lots. This will cause a decided change in that portion of Raleigh, especially when the old Watson house is used for a graded school.

The Raleigh Gas company has purchased some drop-in-the-slot gas meters. These meters are so made that when a quarter is dropped in the meter a hundred feet of gas will be furnished. As many as three quarters or four quarters may be dropped in at the same time. This is a new invention. It will prove a great convenience to many patrons of the company here.

HEALTH REPORT FOR MARCH.

A Decrease in the Death Rate—Gratifying Report.

Health Officer Sale yesterday issued his sanitary report for the month of March. There were 16 deaths during the month—5 white and 11 colored. Raleigh neither lost nor gained in population, so far as deaths and births go, for there were also 16 births during March, 12 of which were white and 4 colored.

Seven of the 16 deaths were infants under 5 years of age, and one was over 70.

This is a remarkable showing for a city of 17,000 inhabitants—only 16 deaths in the month of March. There were 28 deaths in February, so March shows a decrease of nearly fifty per cent. from the previous month.

Officer Sale says the sanitary condition of the city is good. The report very gratifying.

THE BAND PLAYED ON

But it Didn't Play at the Union Depot in Raleigh.

THE TRIBUNE'S BIG APRIL FOOL

CAUGHT THE CROWD AND WAS THE JOKE OF THE DAY.

An Object Lesson to Advertisers—Men, Women and Children Certainly Forgot it Was All Fool's Day.

"A little fun now and then
Is relished by the most of men."

Raleigh had a grand, good laugh yesterday. And The Tribune was thanked for it.

It was a practical joke perpetrated by The Tribune on All Fools' Day, and hundreds of people were fooled.

The beauty of the joke was, it hurt nobody, cost nothing to anybody and was so cleverly executed that many employees of The Tribune were themselves fooled.

And it all came about by The Tribune announcing that Sousa's famous band would give on open-air concert at the Union depot at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. It was represented that the band was en route to the Nashville Exposition.

Many ludicrous events are related regarding the day, and strange to say, most everybody you saw had been there, and acknowledged it—it was acknowledged with so much freedom, because the fellow to whom you talked had been fooled also.

It is too tedious to mention the various incidents, but Confectioner Dughi tells it on himself that he had prepared a lot of fruit to send the members of the band. Just before starting it for the depot, however, he ascertained that All Fools' Day comes but once a year.

About 9:45 The Tribune was telephoned to from the Union depot to "Come down and get this crowd away; you got them down here." The employees around the depot found it hard to conduct business, the crowd was so great. Finally, when "All Fools' Day" was written in bold letters on the bulletin board, the crowd slowly dispersed. It was surprising, however, to learn how many had gone to the depot to "meet friends."

While The Tribune is reliably informed that reporters of its morning and evening contemporaries were present to report the music "in shorthand," it was impossible to get them to admit it.

Really, the only band they saw were the bands on their hats.

"Did you hear the band play?" was as common a question yesterday as "Is it hot enough for you?" in August.

While the crowd in the depot was conservatively estimated at a thousand or more, there were hundreds of others who reached the depot and got wind of the affair and went back. Others met parties coming away and therefore returned. But it is a straw which goes to show advertisers that The Tribune is read, and extensively so, and that people scan its columns to see what is going on.

Bear in mind, the crowd of more than one thousand were drawn to the depot by The Tribune, and no other agency.

Taken all in all, the joke was a good one, and All Fools' Day, 1897, in Raleigh will be remembered for a long time.

MRS. DARBY TAKES CHARGE.

Miss Robinson no Longer in the Executive Office.

Mrs. Darby, of Wilmington, yesterday assumed the duties of type-writer and stenographer at the Executive office. This is the position which Miss Edna Robinson, of Wilmington, has held for nearly three months.

Mrs. Darby is the wife of an old friend of Governor Russell's. However, she will not occupy this position long. Her appointment is only temporary. After June 1st, Mr. Ceburn D. Harris, son of Mr. J. C. L. Harris, will be the Governor's stenographer and type-writer. Mr. Harris is now studying to fit himself for his new duties. He is a bright young man, and will, no doubt, perform this work in a highly creditable manner.

The fact that Raleigh will lose Miss Robinson causes universal regret. During her short stay here she has made many friends. It cvannot be denied that she was the most popular occupant of the Executive office. Her uniform courtesy and obliging disposition have won her the admiration and friendship of every caller at that office.

Especially are the thanks of the press due her for the many kindnesses shown the reporters. It is a source of profound regret that she has not been continued in this position. Miss Robinson will not leave the city until next week.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL RALLY DAY.

Supt. Public Instruction and State Librarian to Make Speeches.

Rev. Mr. Glenn, of the Central Methodist church, is busy perfecting the program for the Sunday School Rally Day exercises which are to be held next Sunday.

Two notable features which are already assured are addresses by Mr. C. H. Mebane, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Mr. R. A. Cobb, State Librarian.

Mr. Mebane's subject is to be "The Distinctive Work of the Sunday School," and Mr. Cobb will discuss "The Relation of Parents to the Sunday School."

The exercises are to commence at 9:30 o'clock, and continue through the 11 o'clock service hour. Pastor Glenn is sparing no pains to make this service one of especial interest to the Sunday school and congregation.

Tulphaking apples, big and green, mellow and good, at Dughi's.

Our Peanut Brittle, Butter Cups and Figoletts are delicious. Barbee & Pope.

Send your order Saturday to Dughi's for cream for your Sunday dinner.

AUDITOR AYER'S DILEMMA

HE IS STILL PUZZLING OVER THE MACHINERY ACT.

It Seems That the Poll Tax Must Be Increased, or the Former Revenue Act Used—Which will it Be?

Auditor Ayer continues in a dilemma. He is anxious to issue the tax lists so that they may be in the hands of the sheriffs as soon as possible. In fact, it is necessary that this should be done soon, because the people are expected to begin listing their taxes in June. What is causing the Auditor trouble is the $1.29 per capita tax. It will be remembered that the Legislature, in its machinery act, made the property tax 46 cents on the hundred and the poll tax $1.29. The Constitution of North Carolina provides that the per capita tax shall be equal to the tax on $300 worth of property. Well, this would make the poll tax $1.28, whereas the Legislature made it $1.29, the same amount which was collected for the poll tax under the revenue act of 1895. The Auditor is puzzled. He has no right to change this poll tax to the constitutional requirement, and yet if he sends out his lists to the sheriffs with the property tax 46 cents and the poll tax $1.29 the property taxpayers may refuse to pay their tax on the ground that the poll tax is not up to constitutional requirement, and the poll tax may not be collectable by reason of the unconstitutionality of the section.

There appears to be only two solutions of the matter. The Supreme Court must decide the question or else it will be necessary to fall back on the previous revenue act. How to get the act before the court is the question. It will be too late if the Auditor waits until the question arises upon the refusal of some taxpayer to list under the act.

A lawyer expressed the opinion yesterday that if the matter was carried before the Supreme Court they would declare the per capita tax $1.38. He thought that according to the Constitution the property tax comes first and the poll is based on this, being three times the tax on a hundred dollars worth of property.

Yarborough House Arrivals.

J. Sternberger, Wilmington; J. D. Raltem, Chester, S. C.; J. T. Mangum, Durham; J. D. Brumfield, North Carolina; A. Burwell, Charlotte; W. J. Thomas, Charlotte; H. A. Katz, Pennsylvania; E. T. Peeples, Henderson; A. H. Adams, North Carolina; J. H. Drake, Richmond; L. O. Glover, Cincinnati; J. N. Staples, Greensboro; J. W. Bain, Norfolk; T. B. Tyson, Carthage; H. O. Connor, New York; W. B. McKoy, Wilmington; F. T. Lee, Virginia; J. A. Cheek, North Carolina; Miss Petty, Carthage; Miss Madeline Petty, Carthage; G. G. Lobdell, Wilmington; J. H. Winter, Virginia; Miss E. F. Preston, Marion, Va.; E. A. Humphrey, Goldsboro.

Mr. G. Frank Jenkins Here.

Mr. G. Frank Jenkins, of Winston-Salem, spent Wednesday night and yesterday forenoon in the city. He is one of the Twin City's most popular and successful young business men, being the manager and a large stockholder in the Forsyth Manufacturing Company.

This company is putting up a line of chairs and brooms which are being quite favorably received by the public. Mr. Jenkins left on the 11:45 o'clock train for Goldsboro.

It will be of interest to note in this connection that Mr. Jenkins is a brother of Mr. Robt. Jenkins, United States Consul to Greece.

Consul Jenkins Writes.

The Winston Sentinel of Wednesday says that in a private letter to his parents, Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Jenkins, of Salem, Consul Robt. Jenkins writes from Patras, Greece, that a letter received there from a Greek Lieutenant on the frontier stated that the Turkish troops are in a wretched condition. Many are barefooted, ragged and hungry. Desertions, it is said, are frequent, while the Greek troops are in a splendid condition.

Consul Jenkins thinks the trouble between Greece and Turkey will be finally settled without war by annexing Crete to Greece.

Raleigh Cyclists.

It seems that Raleigh is not to have a bicycle club from the way matters are progressing. Some of the cycle enthusiasts wanted to form a club last Friday afternoon and about ten cyclists met for the purpose, but no action was taken. Since then the matter has been postponed from night to night. This club ought to be organized. The bicycle fever has not struck Raleigh with the force it did several other cities, but there is no doubt that it is coming. The number of bicyclists here is rapidly increasing and the dealers in wheels report that their trade is on the increase.

LOOK

Through all the papers these days and you won't find another such list of new goods, late novelties and bargains as are advertised in

THE TRIBUNE

—BY THE LIVE—

Merchants of Raleigh.

TO DISCUSS STATE AID.

Elon College Students Preparing for Their Sixth Annual Debate.

Invitations have been received in Raleigh from the Philologian and Clio Literary Societies of Elon College, announcing the sixth annual debate, which is to occur on the evening of Friday, April 16.

The query to be discussed is:

"Resolved, That the principle of State aid, as practiced in North Carolina, to higher institutions is just."

Clio Society is to champion the affirmative, and Messrs. W. E. MacClenny and J. W. Spence, both of Virginia, will be the speakers.

The negative will, of course, be supported by the Philologian Society, with Messrs. E. D. Summers and C. L. Graeber, of this State.

The announcement is also made that the marshals will be J. Elmer Long, W. F. Simpson, N. F. Brannock, of North Carolina, and A. L. Jones, of Virginia.

The event promises to be quite an interesting one, and the young orators are reported to be excellent speakers.

Wheeler Martin Appointed.

Mr. J. J. Perkins, of Greenville, has resigned his position as a director of the State Prison, and Governor Russell yesterday appointed Mr. Wheeler Martin, of Williamston, to fill the vacancy. Mr. Martin is a young man and an active Republican in the First Congressional District. He was the presidential elector for that district in the late campaign, and made an active canvass.

When You Dye

Get your dyes from the Northside Drug Store. Big line for Easter.

Go to Dughi's and get bananas at your own price.

Best apples, bananas and oranges in town. Barbee & Pope.

Have your piano tuned. Joseph F. Maguire, formerly with W. W. Kimball & Co. and Lyon & Healy, Chicago. Permanent address, care of Darnell & Thomas, Raleigh, N. C.

California sweet oranges, 25 cents to 40 cents per dozen, at Dughi's.

We make a specialty of fine candies. Barbee & Pope.

The Central at Charlotte.

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